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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BULLETIN No. 296

Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates
LEON M. ESTABROOK, Chief

Washington, D. C. ▼ October 25, 1915

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# OUR FOREIGN TRADE IN FARM AND FOREST PRODUCTS

Prepared under the Direction of

PERRY ELLIOTT, Division of Crop Records

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## SUMMARY.

The foreign trade of the United States has increased more than tenfold during the last 64 years, the products interchanged with foreign countries being valued at 400 million dollars in 1851 and 4,259 million dollars in 1914. The exports of domestic merchandise were valued at 179 million dollars in 1851, of which 147 million dollars, or 82.1 per cent, were agricultural products; the exports of domestic merchandise increased to 2,330 million dollars in 1914, of which the agricultural value was 1,114 million dollars, or 47.8 per cent.

The imports of merchandise in 1851 were 211 million dollars, of which 61 million dollars, or 28.7 per cent, were agricultural products; this trade increased to a grand total of 1,894 million dollars in 1914, of which the agricultural portion was 924 million dollars, or

NOTE.—This bulletin is a summary of the leading features of the foreign trade of the United States in farm and forest products. It is intended for general circulation.

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48.8 per cent. The foreign or reexports increased from 10 million dollars in 1851 to 35 million dollars in 1914. The reexports of agricultural products in 1851 were 5 million dollars, or 49.4 per cent, and in 1914 were 18 million dollars, or 50.8 per cent.

During the period 1851–1914 there has been a balance of trade in agricultural products in favor of the United States with the exception of 1864 and 1865; for those two years the balance against this country—that is, the excess of imports over exports—was 26 and 11 million dollars, respectively. The smallest balance in agricultural products in favor of this country was 27 million dollars in 1869 and the largest balance was 571 million dollars in 1901.

The exports of domestic forest products increased from $4,189,000 in 1851 to $106,979,000 in 1914, the foreign or reexports increased from $567,000 to $4,518,000, and the imports increased from $1,333,000 to $155,261,000 for the same period. During the period 1851–1878 the average balance of trade in forest products was in favor of this country, but during 1879 and subsequently, except in 1901, the balance has been against the United States, due mostly to the large amount of india rubber imported.

The principal domestic farm and forest products exported from the United States during the five-year period, 1910–1914, are cotton, packing-house products, grain and grain products, and forest products, which represent over three-fourths of the total domestic farm and forest products exported. Cotton exceeded all other items in the value of domestic farm products exported, having an average annual value of $550,000,000; packing-house products, next in order, were valued annually at $155,000,000; grain and grain products, over $150,000,000; and forest products, $100,000,000. Other commodities, in the order of their importance, in the domestic export trade are: Tobacco, with an average annual value of $45,000,000; fruits, $28,000,000; oil cake and oil-cake meal, $24,000,000; vegetable oils, $21,000,000; live animals, $13,000,000; vegetables and coffee, $7,000,000 each; sugar, hops, dairy products, glucose and grape sugar, and starch, each averaging an annual value of $3,000,000.

The principal farm and forest products entering into the import trade of the United States during the five-year period, 1910–1914, are packing-house products, coffee, animal fibers, and sugar. The average annual value of each of these four articles exceeded $100,000,000, while their combined annual values amounted to over one-half of the total imports of farm and forest products. Other articles, in the order of their importance in the import trade, are: India rubber, with an annual average value of $86,000,000; vegetable fibers, excluding cotton, $40,000,000; tobacco, $30,000,000; fruits, $29,000,000; vegetable oils, $28,000,000; seeds, $22,000,000; cotton, $21,000,000; gums,

other than india rubber, and alcoholic liquors, each $20,000,000; cocoa and chocolate, tea, wood pulp, and nuts, each valued at over $15,000,000; dairy products and live animals, each $9,000,000.

## LEADING COUNTRIES.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

The United Kingdom leads all the countries in the world as a market for the domestic farm and forest products of the United States. During the last 10 years the United Kingdom averaged annually 39 per cent of all farm and forest products exported.

Nearly one-half of the cotton exported was taken by this market during the five years 1910–1914, averaging annually 1,750,000,000 pounds, valued at $220,000,000. Three-fourths of the hops exported, one-half of the glucose and grape sugar, live animals, sugar, and starch, one-third of the packing-house products, grain and grain products, tobacco, and dairy products are sent to the United Kingdom.

During the five-year period 1910–1914 an annual average of one-third of the wheat, which is the leading grain exported, amounting to over 20,000,000 bushels; one-fourth of the corn, amounting to 11,000,000 bushels; and three-fourths of the barley, or 5,000,000 bushels, were consigned to the United Kingdom. Ninety per cent of the grain products exported went to that country, of which wheat flour was the largest item, having an annual average of 3,000,000 barrels, valued at $14,000,000.

The value of wood (logs, lumber, hewn and sawed timber) exceeds that of all other forest products exported, and of this the United Kingdom receives nearly one-fourth, amounting to $80,000,000 annually. Of the naval stores, the United Kingdom takes about one-fifth of the rosin exported amounting annually to 500,000 barrels, valued at $3,000,000, and almost one-half of the spirits of turpentine, or 7,000,000 gallons, valued at $3,000,000.

In the import trade of the United States the United Kingdom takes fourth place, first, second, and third places being held by Cuba, Brazil, and Japan. The value of india rubber exceeds that of all other articles imported and was valued at $28,000,000. Packing-house products were valued at $13,000,000, of which $8,000,000 were hides and skins. One-third of the wool, amounting to 69,000,000 pounds, valued at $15,000,000; one-fourth of the vegetable oils, valued at $6,000,000; over one-fourth of the alcoholic liquors, valued at $5,000,000; also tea, 12,000,000 pounds, valued at $3,000,000; vegetables, feathers and downs, and mahogany, each amounting to $2,000,000 annually, came from that country.

GERMANY.

During the last 10 years Germany averaged annually about 18 per cent of the total farm and forest products exported from the United States. Of these products the leading articles are cotton, packing-house products, grain and grain products, forest products, oil cake and oil-cake meal, fruits, and alcoholic liquors.

During the five-year period, 1910–1914, Germany took 28 per cent of the cotton, amounting to an annual average of 1,000,000,000 pounds, valued at $150,000,000; about one-eighth of the packing-house products, valued at $25,000,000; nearly one-third of the lard, amounting to 142,000,000 pounds, valued at $16,000,000; one-third of the sausage casings, or 14,000,000 pounds, valued at $2,000,000; one-sixth of the oleo oil, or 20,000,000 pounds, valued at $2,000,000; and one-fourth of the hides and skins, amounting to 7,000,000 pounds, valued at $700,000; also our exports to Germany in 1910–1914 included an annual average of 6,000,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $6,000,000; 5,000,000 bushels of corn, valued at $3,000,000; over one-half of the dried grains and malt sprouts, or 30,000 tons,[1] valued at $800,000; and one-half of the mill feed, or 96,000 tons, valued at $3,000,000. Of the forest products exported, Germany took naval stores valued at over $5,000,000, consisting of 700,000 barrels[2] of rosin, with a value of $4,000,000, and 2,900,000 gallons of spirits of turpentine, valued at $1,400,000.

FRANCE.

France held third place in the export trade of the United States during the last 10 years, and has received annually about one-sixth of the domestic farm and forest products. That country took, annually during the five years 1910–1914, over 500,000,000 pounds of cotton, valued at $70,000,000; $3,000,000 each of forest products, packing-house products, and grain and grain products; $1,000,000 each of fruits, oil cake and oil-cake meal, and vegetable oils.

Leading farm and forest products imported from France are: Packing-house products, alcoholic liquors, vegetable oils, gums, nuts, wool, vegetables, silk, seeds, argols or wine lees, live animals, nursery stock, and vanilla beans.

BRAZIL.

As a destination for agricultural products, Brazil was exceeded by 9 countries in 1905 and by 18 countries in 1914. Consignments to Brazil of this class of merchandise were valued at $2,144,000 in 1905 and $4,714,000 in 1914, of which the principal item was wheat flour, valued at $1,226,000 in 1905 and $3,752,000 in 1914.

[1] Tons used in this bulletin are tons of 2,240 pounds.

[2] Barrels of 280 pounds for rosin, tar, turpentine, and pitch.

As a source of supply for agricultural products Brazil held second place, being exceeded by Cuba. The imports from Brazil in 1914 were valued at $84,187,000, of which $76,016,000 was coffee. The principal forest product imported from Brazil is india rubber; it was worth 16 million dollars in 1914.

### OTHER COUNTRIES.

During the fiscal years 1910–1914 Canada received three-fourths of the horses and oranges, one-half of the raisins and peanuts exported, and supplied one-half of the sheep, butter, and wood pulp, 90 per cent of the lumber, all of the cream and pulp wood imported; Argentina supplied one-fourth of the cattle hides, 90 per cent of the quebracho extract and quebracho wood; the Netherlands took one-half of the oleo oil, one-fourth of the cottonseed oil, and supplied one-half of the nursery stock; Belgium took one-third of the flaxseed oil cake and wood pulp; Italy was the source of one-third of the cheese, one-half of the argols or wine lees, three-fourths of the hemp, filberts, and olive oil, 90 per cent of the macaroni, lemon oil, and ground sumac; Cuba was the destination for two-thirds of the eggs, one-third of the lard compounds, one-half of the coffee and potatoes, and supplied one-half of the beeswax and honey, 90 per cent of the molasses, three-fourths of the sugar, and two-thirds of the tobacco; Spain was the source of 90 per cent of the grapes and olives and one-half of the almonds; Japan was the source of one-half of the silk, rice, and tea, and 90 per cent of the camphor gum; Mexico took one-fourth of the malt, and supplied three-fourths of the cattle, 90 per cent of the istle or Tampico fiber and sisal grass, and all of the guayule gum; Egypt supplied three-fourths of the cotton; Russia three-fourths of the horse hides; British India three-fourths of the buffalo hides, one-half of the goatskins, 90 per cent of the jute and jute butts and shellac; and the Philippine Islands was the source of 95 per cent of the manila fiber.

## LIVE ANIMALS.

The principal countries to which the United States has exported live animals are Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom. Exports of live animals to all countries were valued at $298,000 in 1855; $2,626,000 in 1858; $15,882,000 in 1880; $33,638,000 in 1890; $43,585,000 in 1900; then the exports declined and amounted to only $5,804,000 in 1914. The live animals exported were cattle, horses, mules, sheep, swine, and other, including fowls.

The imports were cattle, horses, sheep, and other, including fowls. The import value of live animals was $367,000 in 1855; $1,408,000 in 1858; $4,710,000 in 1880; $6,767,000 in 1890; decreased to $4,531,000 in 1900 and increased to $24,712,000 in 1914. Prior to 1877 the

imports of live animals exceeded the exports in value; from 1878 to 1912 the imports were less than the exports, amounting to less than one-tenth for a portion of the period, but in 1914 the imports were four times the value of the exports.

**Cattle.**—The cattle exported during the 10 years 1884–1893 averaged 234,914 head annually. The greater portion of these went to the United Kingdom, amounting to 218,752 head, or 93.1 per cent. The next 10-year period, 1894–1903, the United Kingdom received 332,134 head, or 84.4 per cent. The next 10-year period, 1904–1913, the United Kingdom received 233,987 head, or 74.4 per cent. During 1914, 18,376 cattle were exported, of which nearly 9,000 went to Canada and 7,000 to Mexico. During the 10-year period 1884–1893 these three countries supplied more than 98 per cent of the cattle imported, the percentage being 56.5 for Canada, 40.9 for Mexico, 1.2 for the United Kingdom. During the next 10 years these three countries supplied 99 per cent of the imported cattle; 29.2 per cent came from Canada, 70.6 per cent from Mexico, and a small quantity from the United Kingdom. During the 10 years 1904–1913 these three countries again supplied about 99 per cent of the imported cattle, the percentage being 6.6 per cent for Canada, 92.9 per cent for Mexico, and 0.05 per cent for the United Kingdom. In 1914, 868,368 cattle were imported, of which 27.8 per cent came from Canada, 72 per cent from Mexico, and 0.2 per cent from the United Kingdom.

**Horses.**—The exports of horses during the 10 years 1884–1893 were consigned chiefly to three countries, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba. Canada received 38.6 per cent; Mexico, 29 per cent; and Cuba, 1.2 per cent. The average annual exports for that period were 2,671 head. From 1894 to 1903 the annual exports were 46,482, of which 22.1 per cent were consigned to Canada, 3 per cent to Mexico, and 4.8 per cent to Cuba. During the 10 years 1904–1913 the annual exports amounted to 30,900, of which 77.3 per cent were consigned to Canada, 5.9 per cent to Mexico, 7.6 per cent to Cuba. In 1914, 22,776 horses were exported, of which 17,700 were consigned to Canada.

The imports of horses during the three 10-year periods, 1884 to 1913, were supplied chiefly by Canada and Mexico. During the 10 years 1884–1893, 42,351 horses were imported annually, of which 42.4 per cent came from Canada, 48.2 per cent from Mexico, and 3.8 per cent from the United Kingdom. During the next 10 years, 1894–1903, the annual imports were 5,910, of which 74.6 per cent were supplied by Canada, 12.2 per cent by Mexico, and 5.3 per cent by the United Kingdom. During 1904–1913 the annual imports were 7,241, of which Canada supplied 36.2 per cent; Mexico, 14.9 per cent; and the United Kingdom, 14 per cent. In 1914 the imports were 33,019, of which 13.4 per cent came from Canada, 77.5 per cent from Mexico, and 0.2 per cent from the United Kingdom.

**Mules.**—The exports of mules have about equaled in number the exports of horses. For the 10-year period 1884–1893 the annual exports of mules were 2,299. For the next 10-year period, 1894–1903, the annual exports averaged 14,248, of which 12.7 per cent were consigned to Cuba. During 1904–1913 the annual exports averaged 5,422, and in 1914 they were 4,883, of which 1,399 were consigned to Cuba, 1,256 to Mexico, and 1,039 to Canada.

**Sheep.**—The exports of sheep have been consigned chiefly to three countries—Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom. During the 10-year period, 1894–1903, the annual exports were 257,589 head, of which 23.4 per cent went to Canada, 1.2 per cent to Mexico, and 71.5 per cent to the United Kingdom. For the last 10-year period, 1904–1913, the exports were 152,677 head annually, of which 50.5 per cent went to Canada, 3.8 per cent to Mexico, and 42.2 per cent to the United Kingdom. During 1914 the exports were 152,600, of which 145,715 were consigned to Canada.

The sheep imported were nearly all supplied by Canada during the last 30 years. During the 10-year period, 1894–1903, the annual imports were 328,244, of which 96 per cent came from Canada. During the 10 years, 1904–1913, the annual imports were 143,663, of which Canada supplied 92.9 per cent. During 1914 the imports were 223,719, of which 7.8 per cent came from Canada and 91.8 per cent from Mexico.

**Swine.**—The swine have been sent chiefly to three countries—Canada, Cuba, and Mexico. During the 10 years, 1894–1903, the annual exports were 19,182, of which 9.5 per cent went to Canada, 44.1 per cent to Cuba, and 34.8 per cent to Mexico. During the next 10 years those three countries received nearly an equal amount, the average exports to all countries being 23,108, of which 32.8 per cent went to Canada, 40.4 per cent to Cuba, and 24.5 per cent to Mexico.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The foreign trade in dairy products consists of butter, cheese, cream, fresh and condensed milk. The total export value of these products in 1851 was 1 million dollars, which increased to nearly 23 million dollars in 1881, and decreased to a little less than 3 million dollars in 1914. The import value was slightly more than $100,000 in 1851, and increased to 1 million dollars in 1884, 6 million dollars in 1907, and 15 million dollars in 1914.

**Butter.**—The quantity of butter exported ranged from 31 million pounds in 1897 to 4,000,000 pounds in 1914. During the period 1896–1909 about one-half of the butter was consigned to the United Kingdom. During 1910–1914 about two-thirds of the butter was consigned to Canada, Panama, Mexico, and the West Indies. Vene-

zuela has been a good market for butter during the last 20 years, receiving about one-half million pounds annually.

Canada has been the chief source of supply for butter imported into the United States. The imports from that country during the five-year period 1895–1899 were 74.7 per cent of all imports. During 1900–1904 that country supplied 51.6 per cent; 1905–1909, 45 per cent; 1910–1914, 25 per cent. Other countries in 1914 supplying large quantities of butter were Denmark, United Kingdom, and New Zealand. The imports of butter for the five years ending 1914 ranged from a little over 1 million pounds in 1910 to nearly 8 million pounds in 1914.

**Cheese.**—The cheese exports have ranged from 60 million pounds in 1895 to a little less than 2½ million pounds in 1914, of which about three-fourths were sent to the United Kingdom. Other good markets during the last five years were Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and the British West Indies.

The imports of cheese for the last 20 years have ranged from 10 million pounds in 1895 to 64 million pounds in 1914. The annual imports during the five years 1895–1899 were more than 11 million pounds; 1900–1904, nearly 18 million pounds; 1905–1909, more than 30 million pounds; 1910–1914, 49 million pounds. Italy and Switzerland each supplied about one-third during the 20 years just mentioned. Other countries supplying large quantities during the same period were France, Germany, Greece, and the Netherlands. The average annual imports from Italy ranged from a little over 3 million pounds during 1895–1899 to nearly 21 million pounds during 1910–1914. The average annual supply from Switzerland ranged from 5 million pounds during the five years 1895–1899 to nearly 17 million pounds during 1910–1914.

**Cream.**—More than one-half of the milk, including cream, was sent to Canada, and was valued at $245,000 in 1912, $474,000 in 1913, and $333,000 in 1914. The imports of cream in 1910 were 731,783 gallons, 2,333,000 gallons in 1911, 1,121,000 gallons in 1912, 1,247,000 gallons in 1913, and 1,773,000 gallons in 1914. Practically all of this product came from Canada, the percentage being 99.99. The average import value was about $1 per gallon.

**Milk.**—The quantity of condensed milk exported has only been shown for the last five years. The exports were 13 million pounds in 1910 and 16 million pounds in 1914. Cuba received nearly one-half of this article, and other good markets were Panama, Mexico, China, Asiatic Russia, and the Philippine Islands. Imports of milk, fresh and condensed, were valued at $63,000 in 1910, increasing to $1,089,000 in 1914. The United Kingdom and Canada have been the chief sources of supply for this product.

## PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.

The exported products of the slaughtering, or "packing-house," industry consist chiefly of fresh and cured meats, fats, and oils. The exports reached their highest point about 10 years ago, and have been on a general decline ever since. The total exports of beef and pork exported in 1906 were 2,198 million pounds, which decreased to less than one-half, or 1,070 million pounds, in 1914. The beef products increased from 33 million pounds during the five years, 1852–1856, to 733 million pounds in 1906, and decreased to 148 million pounds in 1914. The pork products increased from 104 million pounds during the five years, 1852–1856, to 1,465 million pounds in 1906, and decreased to 922 million pounds in 1914. The value of the packing-house products about equals the value of the surplus cereal products and exceeds the total value of all forest products exported.

### MEAT.

The value of the meat exported has been many times the value of the imports, but the imports of fresh meats in 1914 were in excess of the exports, the imports being 197,472,887 pounds, valued at $17,079,442, and the exports 9,062,424 pounds, valued at $1,147,974.

**Beef.**—The exports of beef and its products were more than 33 million pounds annually during the five years 1852–1856; increased to 71 million pounds during 1862–1866; to 219 million pounds during 1877–1881; to 639 million pounds during 1897–1901; and decreased to 448 million pounds during 1907–1911. The largest quantity exported for any one year was 733 million pounds in 1906, decreasing to 148 million pounds in 1914.

The imports of beef and its products were 1,875,000 pounds, valued at $45,000, in 1900; 11,188,000 pounds, valued at $1,108,000, in 1910; and 185,381,000 pounds, valued at $15,884,000, in 1914. During 1914 Argentina supplied 59,775,000 pounds; the United Kingdom, 57,540,000 pounds; Uruguay, 25,903,000 pounds; Australia, 19,859,000 pounds; and Canada, 15,920,000 pounds.

**Canned beef.**—The canned beef exported in 1887 was 43 million pounds, which increased to 110 million pounds in 1891, and decreased to 76 million pounds in 1903, and to 3 million pounds in 1914. The United Kingdom has been our best market for canned beef, taking about three-fourths of this product 20 years ago and about one-half during the last five years. During the five years, 1910–1914, the United Kingdom was the only country to which more than 1 million pounds were consigned for any one year, the range being from 9 million pounds in 1910 to 1 million pounds in 1914.

**Cured or pickled beef.**—The cured beef exported in 1866 amounted to 19 million pounds, which increased to 98 million pounds in 1890,

and decreased to 23 million pounds in 1914. The five principal countries to which this was consigned during the last five years, in their order, were United Kingdom, Newfoundland and Labrador, Germany, Belgium, and British West Indies.

Fresh beef.—The fresh beef exported in 1877 amounted to 49 million pounds, which increased to 352 million pounds in 1901, and decreased to 6 million pounds in 1914. From 1894 to 1911 practically all of this product was consigned to the United Kingdom. For 1912 the United Kingdom received one-half and Panama one-third; for 1913 and 1914 Panama received about three-fourths.

The imports of fresh beef and veal in 1900 were 337,000 pounds, valued at $17,000; in 1910, 949,000 pounds, valued at $64,000; in 1914, 180,137,000 pounds, valued at $15,424,000. During 1914 Argentina supplied 60 million pounds; the United Kingdom, 58 million pounds; Uruguay, 26 million pounds; Australia and New Zealand, 21 million pounds; and Canada, 16 million pounds.

Beef fats and oils.—Oleo oil exported in 1882 amounted to 20 million pounds, increased to 212 million in 1908, and decreased to 97 million pounds in 1914. A little more than one-half of the total exports have been consigned to the Netherlands during the last 20 years, part of which were probably reshipped from the Netherlands to other countries. Other countries to which large consignments were sent were Germany, Denmark, Norway, and the United Kingdom. The value of this product increased from 3 million dollars in 1882 to 19 million dollars in 1908, and decreased to a little more than 10 million dollars in 1914.

Oleomargarine.—The oleomargarine exported in 1882 amounted to more than 2 million pounds, which increased to nearly 12 million pounds in 1906, and decreased to 2½ million pounds in 1914. During the last five years nearly all of this product was consigned to North American countries, chiefly the subtropical countries of the West Indies and the Central American States.

Stearin.—The export data of stearin from animal fats are only available for 1913 and 1914, the exports being 3,745,000 pounds for 1913, and 2,724,000 pounds for 1914. Canada received about one-third of this product and the remainder was consigned chiefly to Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Mexico, and Cuba.

Oleo stearin.—During the five years ending with 1914 the imports of oleo stearin averaged 6,705,522 pounds annually, of which five countries supplied 88 per cent. The five countries and the average annual imports from each in their order were Argentina 1,579,160 pounds, United Kingdom 1,282,708 pounds, the Netherlands 1,082,289 pounds, Italy 999,727 pounds, and France 956,366 pounds.

Tallow.—The beef tallow exported during the five-year period 1852–1856 amounted to 7 million pounds annually, which increased to

97 million pounds in 1877–1881, and again increased to 128 million pounds in 1907. This product gradually declined to a little less than 16 million pounds in 1914. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, France, and Belgium have been the best markets for tallow.

**Pork products.**—Exports of pork and its products amounted to 104 million pounds annually during the five-year period 1852–1856, increasing to 1,467 million pounds in 1906 and decreasing to 923 million pounds in 1914. During the 20-year period 1892–1911, the pork products exported averaged more than 1 billion pounds annually. For the years 1901 and 1909 the annual exports ranged from 1,042 million pounds to 1,465 million pounds. The billion mark was again reached in 1912, the exports being 1,072 million pounds.

The imports of pork and its products were 320,000 pounds, valued at $54,000, in 1900; 659,000 pounds, valued at $147,000, in 1910; 6,634,000 pounds, valued at $924,000, in 1914. During 1914 Canada supplied 89 per cent, amounting to 5,917,000 pounds, valued at $749,000.

The exports of canned pork in 1900 were a little more than 8 million pounds, which increased to nearly 14 million pounds in 1903 and decreased to a little more than 3 million pounds in 1914. The United Kingdom has been the best market for this class of meat, receiving a little more than three-fourths during the last five years.

The exports of bacon amounted to 18 million pounds in 1851, increased to 760 million pounds in 1880, and gradually declined to 194 million pounds in 1914. During the five years ending with 1914 about three-fourths of this class of meat was consigned to the United Kingdom. Cuba received as much as all the other countries of North America combined, and Brazil received about 90 per cent of the bacon consigned to countries of South America. The countries purchasing more than 1 million pounds annually during the last five years were the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada, Cuba, and Brazil. The average export value of bacon ranged from 18 million dollars in 1910 to nearly 26 million dollars in 1914.

Bacon and hams imported were 287,697 pounds, valued at $50,009, in 1900; 2,008,960 pounds, valued at $383,669, in 1914. During 1914 more than half, or 1,314,093 pounds, came from Canada, 222,226 pounds from Germany, 223,862 pounds from the United Kingdom, and 178,286 pounds from the Netherlands.

The hams and shoulders exported amounted to 48 million pounds annually during the five years 1882–1886, which was doubled ten years later, or during 1892–1896, the annual exports being 96 million pounds, and again doubled during the next five years, 1897–1901, the exports being 201 million pounds. Approximately 90 per cent went to the United Kingdom during the last 20 years, 1895–1914. During the same period Belgium received an annual average of

about 5 million pounds, Cuba 4 million pounds, and Canada 3 million pounds.

Fresh pork exported in 1884 amounted to 185,000 pounds, which increased to 44,000,000 pounds in 1902 and decreased to 2,668,000 pounds in 1914. During the 15 years 1895–1909 about 90 per cent of this product went to the United Kingdom. During the five years 1910–1914, 35 per cent of the fresh pork was consigned to the United Kingdom, 26 per cent to Panama, and 20 per cent to Canada. The fresh pork imported in 1914 amounted to 4,624,799 pounds, valued at $540,801. Canada supplied 4,600,000 pounds and Russia 21,000 pounds.

The annual exports of salted or pickled pork during the five years 1852–1856 averaged 41 million pounds, which was doubled 25 years later, or during 1877–1881, amounting to 86 million pounds; this amount was again doubled 20 years later, or in 1907, the amount being 166 million pounds, which decreased to less than one-third, or 52 million pounds, in 1909, and to 46 million pounds in 1914. In 1895 the United Kingdom received about one-fourth of this article, or 14 million pounds. Ten years later, or during 1904, this was increased to about one-half, or 58 million pounds. After a lapse of another 10 years, or in 1914, the proportion to the United Kingdom was reduced to about one-eighth, or 5 million pounds. In 1896 four countries—the United Kingdom, Canada, Haiti, and the British West Indies—received 10 million pounds each. In 1914 the same countries received 5 million pounds, 13 million pounds, 1½ million pounds, and 5 million pounds, respectively.

Lard.—The exports of lard in 1851 amounted to 20 million pounds. Ten years later this was doubled, amounting to 40 million pounds, and continued to increase until 1906, when the quantity amounted to 742 million pounds, which decreased to 481 million pounds in 1914. In 1895, 184 million pounds were consigned to the United Kingdom and 104 million pounds to Germany. Ten years later, or in 1905, 229 million pounds were consigned to the United Kingdom and 188 million pounds to Germany. After a lapse of another 10 years the consignments decreased to 165 million pounds to the United Kingdom and to 146 million pounds to Germany. During the five years, 1910–1914, the value of the lard exported formed about one-half of all the pork products sent abroad.

Neutral lard exported in 1911 amounted to 38 million pounds, increased to 62 million pounds in 1912, and decreased to 45 million pounds in 1913, and to 29 million pounds in 1914. The Netherlands was the leading country to which this product was consigned, taking approximately one-half of the neutral lard exported. Denmark, Germany, Norway, and the United Kingdom received the greater portion of the remainder.

The lard oil exported increased from 103,000 gallons in 1855 to 1,963,000 gallons in 1879, and decreased to 111,000 gallons in 1914. During the five years, 1910–1914, the greater portion of this product was consigned to three countries, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Mexico.

**Lard compounds.**—The lard compounds exported in 1893 were 912,000 pounds. During the next 10 years, or in 1903, this product had increased 500 per cent, amounting to more than 46 million pounds, and continued to increase to more than 58 million pounds in 1914. The United Kingdom has been the best market for this article, receiving about 90 per cent in 1895 and about 40 per cent in 1914. Other countries receiving large quantities during recent years were Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, and Chile.

**Mutton.**—The exports of mutton in 1877 amounted to 349,000 pounds. This was increased to 1,440,000 pounds in 1879, to 3,356,000 in 1885, then gradually decreased to 101,463 pounds in 1892. Increased again to more than 2 million pounds in 1894 and to 6 million pounds in 1903. During the last five years the exports have ranged from 1,989,000 pounds in 1910 to 4,685,000 pounds in 1914. Twenty years ago the United Kingdom was the best market for this class of meat, but during the last five years Canada has been the better market, receiving a little more than one-half during that period. A large quantity was also consigned to the United Kingdom and Panama.

The fresh mutton and lamb imported in 1914 amounted to 12,710,905 pounds and was valued at $1,114,730. Argentina supplied 5 million pounds; Australia and New Zealand, 4 million pounds; Uruguay, 2 million pounds; and the United Kingdom, 1,305,000 pounds.

**Miscellaneous meats.**—The canned-meat products exported in 1900 were valued at $1,724,000. This article has not fluctuated much in value since that time, the average annual exports being slightly more than $1,000,000, amounting in 1914 to $1,350,000. During the last five years about one-half of this product has been consigned to the United Kingdom.

Exports of canned sausage meat during 1913 and 1914 amounted to a little more than 1 million pounds, of which about one-half was sent to Cuba; also large quantities were consigned to the Philippine Islands and British South Africa. Sausage meats, other than canned, for 1913 amounted to nearly 7 million pounds, and decreased to a little less than 5 million pounds in 1914. This product was consigned chiefly to France, Canada, Cuba, and Belgium. This item included the canned sausage exported in 1901 and amounted to nearly 10 million pounds, decreasing to 8 million pounds in 1912.

The value of poultry and game exported in 1895 was $17,898, which increased to $1,397,000 in 1906 and decreased to $914,000 in 1914.

During the last five years, 1910–1914, about 90 per cent of this product went to the United Kingdom. Canada and Panama each received large consignments.

Various other meat products exported ranged in value during the five years, 1910–1914, from $1,362,000 to $1,936,000. About three-fourths of this class of meat products were consigned to the United Kingdom. Other countries receiving large quantities were Belgium, Canada, Panama, British West Indies, Cuba, and Haiti.

Imports of bologna sausage in 1878 were valued at $27,554, which gradually increased to $186,824 in 1914. The quantity imported was first shown in 1906, the amount being 744,634 pounds, which decreased to 730,326 pounds in 1914. The average annual imports for the nine years were 658,935 pounds, of which 75 per cent came from Germany.

The miscellaneous prepared or preserved meats imported in 1914 were valued at $1,676,360. Nearly one-half of these meats came from Australia and New Zealand, amounting to $761,325; Canada supplied $255,881, the United Kingdom $194,288, and Argentina $148,096.

### HIDES AND SKINS.

The exports of hides and skins from the United States has been unimportant when compared with the imports. Furs are not included in this classification. The quantity exported in 1895 was a little more than 36 million pounds. This decreased to 7 million pounds in 1900 and increased to nearly 20 million pounds in 1914. The export hides and skins have been consigned chiefly to Germany and Canada during the last five years. Twenty years ago, or in 1895, Canada received one-half of our hides and skins.

The large production of hides and skins in this country has never been equal to the demand, for the imports have annually been far in excess of exports. Compared with other countries, this country held first place in the world trade in this article, receiving one-fourth of the hides and skins imported into all countries during the calendar years 1911–1913. The first year for which the total weight of hides and skins was shown in our foreign trade was in 1895, the exports being 36,002,859 pounds and the imports 226,575,745 pounds. A similar comparison for other years exhibits a still greater contrast. The exports have decreased almost one-half, while the imports have more than doubled. The exports in 1914 amounted to 19,867,135 pounds and the imports were 561,070,686 pounds.

Buffalo hides.—Prior to 1911 the imports of buffalo hides were included with cattle hides, the imports for that year being 3,599,386 pounds, 4,988,675 pounds in 1912, 16,234,751 pounds in 1913, and 14,492,943 pounds in 1914. The British East Indies supplied 90.9 per cent of this class of hides during the last four years.

**Calfskins.**—The calfskins exported in 1912 amounted to more than 500,000 pounds, and increased to 900,000 pounds in 1913, but decreased to 323,000 pounds in 1914. Nearly all of these were consigned to Canada.

Imports of calfskins were separately stated for the first time in 1910, and since that time the imports have averaged 83,518,403 pounds annually. Eight countries supplied 83 per cent of this kind of hides. The countries and the average annual supply from each were: Russia, 22,419,150 pounds; Germany, 16,567,590 pounds; the Netherlands, 7,839,510 pounds; Canada, 6,267,359 pounds; France, 4,874,163 pounds; Belgium, 4,238,167 pounds; Denmark, 4,182,108 pounds; and Argentina, 2,929,755 pounds.

**Cattle hides.**—More than half of the cattle hides were consigned to Canada during the three years 1912–1914, the exports being 17 million pounds for 1912 and 1913, and 13 million pounds for 1914, of which Canada received 11 million pounds during each of the years 1912–1913 and nearly 8 million pounds in 1914.

The imports of cattle hides increased from 126 million pounds in 1898 to 280 million pounds in 1914. Three countries of South America—Argentina, Uruguay, and Venezuela—have been the source of about one-third of the cattle hides imported during the last 17 years. In 1898 Argentina and the United Kingdom each supplied a little less than 20 million pounds. In 1914 Argentina had increased to 80 million pounds, while the United Kingdom had decreased to 11 million pounds. This product came from practically every country on the globe, but the eight principal countries were Argentina, British East Indies, Canada, France, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

**Goatskins.**—The quantity of goatskins imported in 1895 amounted to 54 million pounds, which increased to 111 million pounds in 1906 and decreased to 85 million pounds in 1914. The yearly imports were 57 million pounds during 1895–1899, 83 million pounds during 1900–1904, and 96 million pounds during 1905–1914. British East Indies, China, France, Mexico, and European Russia supplied slightly less than one-half of this item during 1895–1899 and increased to about two-thirds during 1910–1914. The imports from British East Indies increased from 18 per cent 20 years ago to 43 per cent during the last five years.

**Horsehides.**—The horsehides exported during 1913–14 amounted to more than 5 million pounds for each year. About 90 per cent of these were consigned to Germany, the exports to that country being 4,924,000 pounds in 1913 and 5,055,000 pounds in 1914.

The quantity of horse and ass skins imported during the last five years has averaged 14,865,419 pounds annually, of which Russia

supplied annually 6,724,976 pounds, or 45.2 per cent, and Canada 1,447,265 pounds, or 9.7 per cent. France, Germany, and the United Kingdom were important as a source for this class of hides and skins.

**Kangaroo skins.**—Imports of kangaroo skins for 1913 and 1914 came chiefly from Australia. That country supplied 1,064,918 pounds in 1913 and 1,265,904 pounds in 1914. The total imports from all countries were 1,097,038 pounds in 1913 and 1,328,668 pounds in 1914.

**Sheepskins.**—Sheepskins imported in 1909 amounted to 49 million pounds, which increased to more than 70 million pounds in 1913 and 1914. The annual average imports for the six years were 62,381,892 pounds, of which 27,781,488 pounds, or 44.5 per cent, annually came from the United Kingdom. Other countries that supplied large quantities of sheepskins during that period were France, European Russia, Argentina, Canada, British India, Australia, and New Zealand.

**Hide cuttings.**—Imports of hide cuttings, raw, and other glue stock were valued at $1,605,432 in 1910 and increased to $2,158,514 in 1914. More than $1,000,000 annually came from European countries, chiefly France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

### MINOR PRODUCTS OF THE SLAUGHTERING INDUSTRY.

**Grease and oils.**—The grease and grease scraps consigned to foreign countries have been divided during the last three years into two classes—the grease for lubricating purposes and grease for soap making. The grease for lubricating purposes was valued at $2,193,000 in 1912 and $2,395,000 in 1914. This product was mostly consigned to Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Canada. The grease for soap making was valued at $4,486,000 in 1912 and $5,047,000 in 1914, and was consigned chiefly to Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Cuba.

During the last three years imports of grease not specified was supplied chiefly by six countries—Belgium, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, and China. The imports in 1912 were valued at $963,205 and in 1914 at $1,028,595.

**Hair and bristles.**—The exports of unmanufactured animal hair were valued at slightly more than one-half million dollars in 1895, which gradually increased to $1,165,000 in 1908 and to $1,449,000 in 1913 and decreased to $1,085,000 in 1914. Prior to 1913 this article contained a small quantity of manufactures of hair. European countries have received the greater portion of this product, the principal countries being Belgium, Germany, and the United Kingdom; also a large quantity was consigned to Canada.

The imports of horse hair in 1910 were 5,410,930 pounds; in 1911, 4,542,930 pounds; in 1912, 5,381,730 pounds; in 1913, 5,147,923 pounds; and in 1914, 3,738,836 pounds. European and South American countries have supplied 87 per cent of this product in the last five years—44.4 per cent came from Europe and 42.6 per cent from South America. The imports from Argentina exceeded those of any other country and amounted to an average of more than 1,228,000 pounds annually.

The average annual imports of bristles for the five years 1905–1909 were more than 2,800,000 pounds, and during the next five years, 1910–1914, these imports increased to more than 3,600,000 pounds. China and the United Kingdom supplied 61.2 per cent during the five-year period, 1905–1909, and 69.2 per cent during 1910–1914. Large quantities also came from France, Germany, Hongkong, and Russia.

**Sausage casings.**—Sausage casings exported in 1875 were valued at $135,000, which increased to more than $1,000,000 in 1893, to nearly $4,000,000 in 1908, and for the five years 1910–1914 the value ranged from a little less than 4 million to 5½ million dollars, of which Germany and the Netherlands received about 60 per cent during 1910–1914. The quantity exported is only shown for the last five years, and ranged from 26 million to 40 million pounds. Imports of sausage casings for the last five years were valued at an average of $2,634,735 annually, of which $1,637,347, or 62.1 per cent, came from the United Kingdom. Three other countries—Argentina, the Netherlands, and Germany—each supplied large quantities of this product.

**Bones, hoofs, and horns.**—The bones, hoofs, horns, horn tips, strips, and waste exported in 1895 were valued at $288,000. The next 10 years this had decreased to $181,000, and again decreased to $109,000 in 1914. This product was consigned chiefly to Belgium, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

The imports of unmanufactured bones, hoofs, and horns for the last five years have annually averaged over $1,000,000. These have been supplied chiefly by cattle-producing countries, such as Argentina, Canada, Mexico, and Uruguay. Argentina supplied 42.2 per cent of this product during the last five years. The cleaned bones imported for the last three years were valued at $18,512 in 1912, $40,612 in 1913, and $5,023 in 1914. The greater portion of these were supplied by Belgium and Canada.

**Dried blood.**—The dried blood imported in 1904 was valued at $23,671, and the value of this product did not exceed $100,000 until 1910, when it was valued at $221,587, and increased to $391,816 in 1914. Argentina, Australia, and the United Kingdom have been the source of more than half of this article during the last five years.

Bladders.—Imports of bladders, except fish, during the last four years have been valued at $38,129 in 1911, $41,954 in 1912, $96,237 in 1913, and $52,336 in 1914. Canada and Germany have been the source of more than half of this article during the last five years.

Rennets.—For the last 20 years the imports of rennets were valued at an average of $96,205 annually. Denmark supplied an annual average of $70,719, or 73.5 per cent. This product first appeared in the import trade of the United States in 1876, when the value amounted to $16,441. For the last five years the annual imports were $92,459 in 1910, $111,609 in 1911, $102,142 in 1912, $129,557 in 1913, and $129,720 in 1914.

## OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

### WOOL.

The exports of wool from the United States since 1852 have been in negligible quantities, the exports for that year being 55,550 pounds. The largest quantity exported for any one year was in 1896, the exports being nearly 7 million pounds. For 1901 and subsequently the exports have averaged only a few hundred thousand pounds annually, decreasing to so small a figure that it was not separately shown in the customs returns for 1911 and 1912, and amounted to 335,348 pounds in 1914.

As an importing country for wool during the 10 calendar years 1904–1913 the United States held fifth place among the countries of the world. The five leading countries importing wool were: France, 555 million pounds; United Kingdom, 487 million pounds; Germany, 458 million pounds; Belgium, 217 million pounds; and the United States, 198 million pounds. Our wool imports during the fiscal year 1840 amounted to nearly 10 million pounds. This was almost doubled in 1850 and continued to increase until during the last 20 years the imports have been approximately 200 million pounds annually. The annual production for the latter period has been close to 300 million pounds; thus the consumption of wool in the United States during that time has been about 500 million pounds annually, or about 5 pounds for each individual. The annual average imports of wool during the five years 1895–1899 were 199 million pounds; 1900–1904, 155 million pounds; 1905–1909, 209 million pounds; 1910–1914, 208 million pounds. As a source of supply for imports of wool eight countries have supplied the greater portion during the last 20 years. The supply from those eight countries during the 15 years 1895–1909 was 90 per cent of the wool imported, but for the last five years, 1910–1914, only 87 per cent came from those countries. As a source of supply the United Kingdom held first place, supplying 41.1 per cent during the five years 1895–1899, 34.2 per cent during 1900–1904, 30.7 per cent during 1905–1909, and 33.1 per cent during 1910–1914.

During the five years 1910–1914 an average of 27 million pounds annually came from Argentina, 17 million pounds from Australia, 33 million pounds from China, 4½ million pounds from New Zealand, 16 million pounds from European Russia, 10 million pounds from Asiatic and European Turkey, 69 million pounds from the United Kingdom, and 4½ million pounds from Uruguay. As a port of entry for imports of wool for recent years Boston exceeded all the other ports. New York was second and Philadelphia third.

### SILK.

The largest quantity of silk waste exported from this country for any one year was 300,553 pounds in 1909, which decreased to 266,207 pounds the following year, and again decreased to 27,597 pounds in 1914. Four countries, China, France, Italy, and Japan, have been the chief source of our silk supply. Japan has annually supplied about one-half of the silk used in this country, which is mostly raw, in skeins, or as reeled from the cocoon. From 1871 to 1879 imports of this grade of silk averaged a little over 1 million pounds annually. These imports increased to more than 10 million pounds in 1898, 23 million pounds in 1909, and to nearly 29 million pounds in 1914. The average annual imports for all silk for the five years ending with 1909 were 20,060,664 pounds, of which 47.6 per cent was supplied by Japan, 20.2 per cent by Italy, 17.4 per cent by China, and 8.1 per cent by France. For the five years ending with 1914 the imports averaged annually 28,671,132 pounds, of which Japan supplied 55.4 per cent, China 22.2 per cent, Italy 11.4 per cent, and France 3.6 per cent.

### EGGS.

The eggs consigned to foreign countries ranged from 1,300,000 dozen in 1897 to 20 million dozen in 1913, and decreased to 16 million dozen in 1914. Canada and Cuba have received about three-fourths of our eggs exported during the last 20 years. During the last 10 years Mexico has taken an average of more than half a million dozen annually, and since 1908 Panama has taken a like amount. Prior to 1897 the imports greatly exceeded the exports, but since that time the reverse has been the case.

The imports of eggs in 1872 were a little less than 5 million dozen, which increased to 16½ million dozen in 1884, and decreased to less than 3 million dozen in 1895. This product continued to decrease to a little more than 231,000 dozen in 1907, and again increased to more than 6 million dozen in 1914. Twenty years ago, or in 1895, nearly all of the imported eggs came from Canada, but for the last five years the United Kingdom has been the chief source of supply. During 1914 Austria-Hungary supplied more than 1 million dozen;

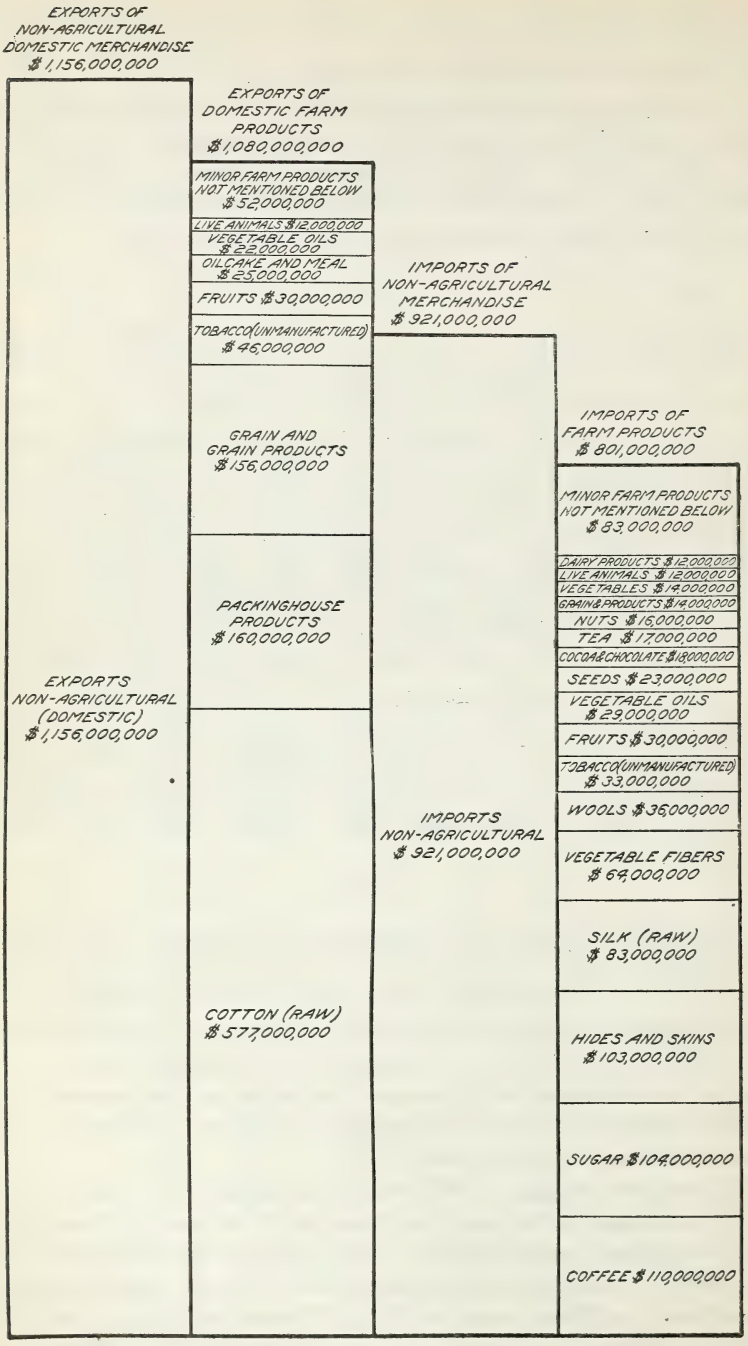


FIG. 1.—Average annual value of agricultural and nonagricultural products in the trade of the United States with foreign countries during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1911–1914.

Germany, 1,847,000 dozen; and China, 1,875,000 dozen. Other countries supplying large quantities of eggs in 1914 were Russia, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Hongkong.

The exports of egg yolks, canned eggs, etc., appeared in our export trade in 1892 when the exports were valued at $5,500. The trade in this product has been unimportant. For some years there were

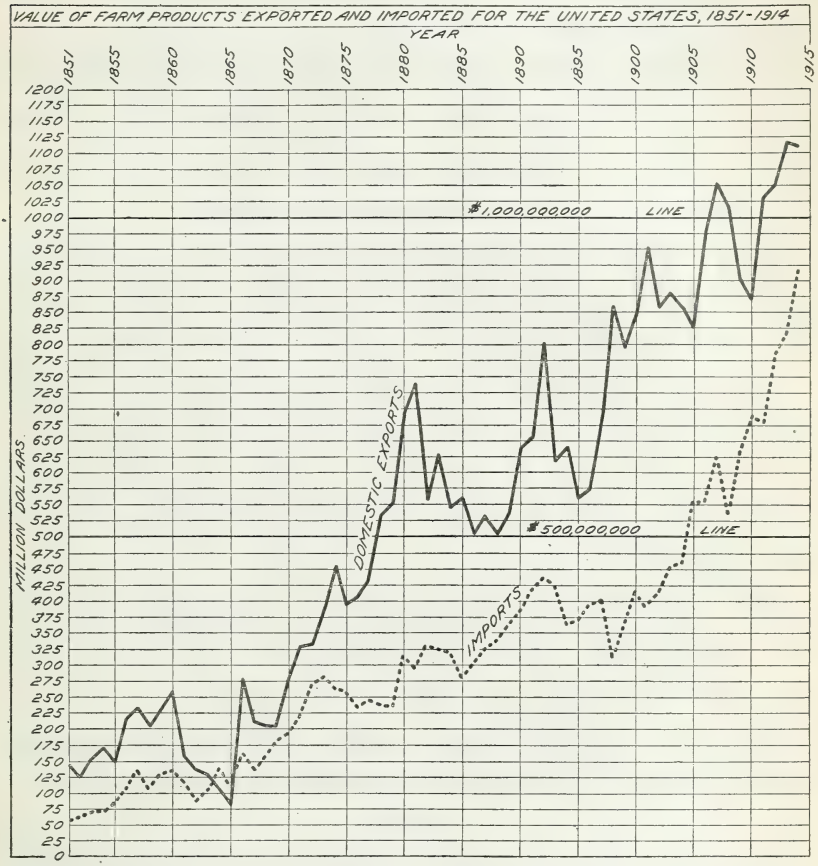


FIG. 2.—Exports and imports of agricultural products for the United States during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1851–1914.

no exports. The exports in 1913 were valued at $67,854, which exceeded all previous years. In 1877 the imports were valued at $2,529. The largest quantity imported for any one year was 3,420,412 pounds in 1914, valued at $504,619. In 1914 more than one-half of this product exported was sent to Canada and nearly two-thirds of the imports came from the United Kingdom.

### HONEY AND BEESWAX.

The quantity of honey exported has not been stated, but the yearly export value for the five years ending with 1899 was $77,323, which was doubled during the five years ending with 1914 and amounted to $154,325. Germany and the United Kingdom have received more than one-half of the honey exported during the last 20 years. Other countries receiving important consignments of this product since 1905 were Canada and the Netherlands.

The quantity of honey imported has ranged from 66,432 gallons in 1897 to 287,696 gallons in 1903. The annual imports during the last five years have averaged a little more than 100,000 gallons. Mexico and Cuba supplied 83.2 per cent, of which 40.3 per cent came from Mexico and 42.9 per cent from Cuba. The average annual imports of honey during the last 20 years was 140,990 gallons.

The exports of beeswax to all countries for the last 20 years have averaged a little over 100,000 pounds annually. Prior to 1900 this product was consigned principally to the United Kingdom, but during the five years ending with 1914 Canada received nearly as much as all other countries combined. During the five years, 1895–1899, 56.7 per cent of the beeswax exported was sent to the United Kingdom and 1.1 per cent to Canada; 1900–1904, 49.3 per cent was sent to the United Kingdom and 8.7 per cent to Canada; 1905–1909, 49.7 per cent was sent to the United Kingdom and 26 per cent to Canada; 1910–1914, 35 per cent was sent to the United Kingdom and 49.6 per cent to Canada.

Cuba has been the chief source of our beeswax supply during the last 20 years, supplying annually more than any other country and more than all other countries combined for most of that period. The imports in 1895 were 288,001 pounds, of which 180,742 came from Cuba. The imports in 1914 were 1,412,200 pounds, of which 484,989 came from Cuba. The imports from Germany have greatly increased, being 223 pounds in 1895 and 322,578 pounds in 1914.

### FEATHERS.

The exports of feathers from this country in 1910 were valued at $312,784 and in 1914 at $640,020. During this period more of this product has been consigned to Canada than to any other country. Other countries receiving large quantities for the same period were Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. Beginning with 1895 the annual imports of feathers, crude and undressed, have been valued at more than 1 million dollars. For the five years ending with 1899 the average annual imports were valued at $2,074,745, of which 60.8 per cent came from the United Kingdom. For the five years ending with 1904 the average imports were $2,102,512, of which 69.7 per cent came from the United Kingdom.

For the five years ending with 1909 the average imports were $3,855,375, of which 58.5 per cent came from the United Kingdom. For the five years ending with 1914 the average imports were $6,224,799, of which 53.9 per cent came from the United Kingdom. During 1907 and subsequently the imports of feathers, crude, from British South Africa have been valued at more than 1 million dollars annually, amounting to nearly 2½ million dollars in 1913. Ostrich feathers were not separately stated in the import returns until 1912, and since that time 77.2 per cent of the imports of feathers have been ostrich. During the last three years 59.2 per cent of the ostrich feathers came through ports of the United Kingdom and 38.2 per cent from British South Africa.

### GLUE AND GELATIN.

Beginning with 1898, and subsequently, the exports of glue have averaged more than 2 million pounds annually, while the imports for the same period ranged from a little over 4 million pounds to nearly 9 million pounds, except in 1914, when the imports amounted to more than 22,700,000 pounds. Since 1895 more than half of the glue exported was consigned to three countries, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Germany, and the same countries, including France, supplied more than three-fourths of the glue imported during the same period.

Imports of gelatin were separately shown in our foreign commerce in 1909. Since that time the average annual imports have been 1,367,635 pounds, of which 53.6 per cent came from Germany. Other countries supplying this product in large quantities were Austria-Hungary, France, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

### COTTON.

The exports of cotton in 1851 amounted to 927 million pounds, which was increased the following year to more than 1 billion pounds, and doubled in 1881, amounting to more than 2 billion pounds; doubled again in 1905, amounting to more than 4 billion pounds; and amounted to 4,761 million pounds in 1914. As an exporting port for cotton, Galveston exceeded all other ports. That port handled 1,780 million pounds, or 37.4 per cent of all cotton exported, in 1914. New Orleans ranked second, handling 895 million pounds; and Savannah third, amounting to 766 million pounds. This product has been exported chiefly to three countries, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. The United Kingdom has received approximately one-third of our cotton during the last 20 years, the exports to that country being 1,777 million pounds in 1895 and 1,791 million pounds in 1914. The exports to Germany in 1895 were 752 million pounds, increasing

to 1,442 million pounds in 1914. The exports to France in 1895 exceeded 395 million pounds, which increased to 570 million pounds in 1914. Other countries receiving large quantities of cotton during the last five years were Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Spain, Canada, Mexico, and Japan. The value of the cotton exported in 1851 was 112 million dollars; in 1866, 281 million dollars; in 1911, 585 million dollars; and in 1914, 611 million dollars, or one-half the value of all products of the farm and forest exported. Imports of cotton came chiefly from Egypt, China, and Peru, some being forwarded by way of Europe. In 1910–1914 the annual imports were nearly 111 million pounds.

## GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS.

The grain and grain products exported in 1851 were valued at $14,556,000. This increased to $160,568,000 in 1874, $269,570,000 in 1881, $334,200,000 in 1898, and decreased to $164,815,000 in 1914. Compared with other agricultural products sent abroad during the last 10 years, grain and grain products held third place, being exceeded by cotton and packing-house products.

The imports of grain and grain products were valued at $1,879,000 in 1851, increased to $10,883,000 in 1856, and again increased to more than $16,000,000 in 1866; decreased to $7,500,000 in 1867, remaining practically at that value until 1891, when the value decreased to $4,567,000, and again decreased to about $2,500,000 for the period 1893–1899. During the last 15 years this product gradually increased from $1,397,000 in 1900 to $27,442,000 in 1914.

**Wheat and wheat flour.**—For the fiscal years 1911–1914 the value of our exports in wheat and wheat flour, as compared with the total value of our domestic exports, amounted to about 4.1 per cent. During the three fiscal years 1900–1902, inclusive, our exports of wheat, including wheat flour, exceeded 200,000,000 bushels; but such was the decrease in the succeeding years that on an average for the decade 1901–1910 our exports of domestic wheat and wheat flour contributed 7.8 per cent of the total value of our domestic exports. After falling to an average of 4.1 per cent for the last four fiscal years the percentage of our domestic exports formed by wheat and flour rose during the last half of the calendar year 1914 to 18.8, a percentage exactly equal to that for the decade 1871–1880.

Wheat and wheat flour began to make their appearance among our articles of export early in colonial times. It was first sown on the Elizabeth Islands, off the coast of Massachusetts, as early as 1602, and from there was naturally introduced in the various British colonies, where its production increased to such considerable quantities that a surplus was being exported prior to 1723. The first

decade for which exports of wheat and flour from the United States can here be given begins with 1791. The total amount exported in the decade was 4,259,285 bushels of wheat and 7,032,865 barrels of flour. Combining the two, on a basis of 5 bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour, we get an annual average for the decade of 3,942,361 bushels of wheat. In the decade 1801–1810 the exports amounted to 3,418,761 bushels of wheat and 9,099,100 barrels of flour, making an annual average of 4,891,426 bushels of wheat, while in the next decade, 1811–1820, the wheat amounted to only 1,026,572 bushels, exclusive of the exports in 1814, and the quantity of flour exported reached a total of 10,199,104 barrels, giving a total of 52,022,092 bushels for the decade, or an average of 5,202,209 bushels yearly.

Out of 142,163,031 bushels of domestic wheat, including flour, exported from the United States between October 1, 1820, and June 30, 1846, the United Kingdom took 23,981,000, or 16.9 per cent, while out of the 51,011,699 bushels exported between July 1, 1846, and June 30, 1849, the United Kingdom received 26,998,000 bushels, or 52.9 per cent. During the long period of practically free trade in breadstuffs covering every fiscal year from July 1, 1849, to June 30, 1914, inclusive, the United Kingdom has taken 53.7 per cent of all the wheat and flour exported from the United States, leaving only 46.3 per cent for all other countries. Only nine times since 1820 have the exports of wheat to France exceeded 10,000,000 bushels, while those for Germany since the German Empire came into existence as such never reached that amount until 1899, for which year the quantity was 10,311,450 bushels, and only seven times in all has the limit of 10,000,000 bushels been exceeded.

**Corn.**—Doubtless the most striking feature of our corn industry is that the enormous production is absorbed almost entirely by the home demand. Relative to its importance as the greatest of all our grain crops, it is exported in comparatively small amounts. In spite of an increase since 1897 of 25 million acres in the area planted, exports, which in that year attained the maximum of 179 million bushels, have since almost steadily declined, and in 1913 amounted to only 49,064,967 bushels, valued at $28,800,544, while for 1914 there was a tremendous drop of nearly 40 million bushels in our exports of corn, as we exported that year only 9,380,855 bushels, valued at $7,008,028. This drop was probably due to a heavy shortage in the domestic crop, the 1913 yield being only 2,447,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,125,000,000 in the preceding year.

Of all the corn produced in the United States and exported therefrom in the form of grain during the 64 fiscal years from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1914, no less than 50.3 per cent was exported to the United Kingdom. The total quantity exported during that period of

nearly two-thirds of a century was 3,287,804,238 bushels, of which 1,655,241,135 bushels went to the United Kingdom. In recent times the percentage of our exports in corn taken by the United Kingdom has been diminishing, due partly to the increasing competition of other countries in supplying the world's demand for maize and partly to our own increasing use for the corn or produce. Among other countries that have been quite regular purchasers of American corn may be mentioned Germany, British North America, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Belgium.

In general, our imports of corn have been insignificant in amount, but within the last few years increasing quantities have been imported into the United States from Argentina. During the fiscal year 1914 we imported 12,367,000 bushels, of which 11,624,000 bushels were from Argentina. During 1901–1913 the yearly imports of corn ranged from 5,169 to 903,062 bushels.

Rice.—Beginning with 1713, the exports of rice from the British colonies in North America amounted to more than 3 million pounds, and increased to 76,511,000 pounds in 1771, from which an annual decrease is shown to 12,112,000 pounds in 1783, increasing to 50 million pounds in 1789. The exports continued to increase to 105 million pounds in 1828, and 127,789,800 pounds in 1836, then a decrease to 136,143 pounds is shown in 1883, after which a yearly increase is shown to 163,091,000 pounds in 1914.

The imports of rice were nearly 57 million pounds in 1862, which increased 500 per cent in 1914, the imports being 290 million pounds. During the last three years practically all of the "uncleaned" rice has been supplied by Japan. China supplied more than half of the "cleaned" rice during 1912–1913, the imports being 13 and 22 million pounds, respectively. In 1914 more than half of our imports of cleaned rice came by way of the Netherlands, the imports from that country being 48 million pounds, while the imports from China were 30 million pounds. The rice flour, meal, and broken rice imported in 1885 were 38 million pounds, which increased to 140 million pounds in 1914. Germany consigned about 90 per cent of this article 20 years ago, but decreased to a little less than one-half during the last five years, 1910–1914. During this latter period about one-fourth came from the Netherlands, and large quantities also came from Austria-Hungary, the United Kingdom, China, Hongkong, and Siam.

Barley.—Exports of this grain have shown wide fluctuations, the exports being 66,482 bushels in 1864, 9,810 bushels in 1868, nearly 4 million bushels in 1878, 200,000 bushels in 1882, 5 million bushels in 1894, 20 million bushels in 1897, 24 million bushels in 1900, 1½ million bushels in 1912, 18 million bushels in 1913, and nearly 7 million bushels in 1914. The United Kingdom has been the destination for about 75 per cent of our barley during the last 20 years.

The imports of barley during the last 25 years gradually decreased from 11,333,000 bushels in 1890 to 339,000 bushels in 1914. About 90 per cent of the import barley has been supplied by Canada during the last 20 years.

**Malt.**—The malt exported in 1880 amounted to 5,672 bushels, which increased to 162,000 bushels in 1895, to 453,000 bushels in 1899, to 882,000 bushels in 1906, and decreased to 330,608 bushels in 1914. During the last 10 years Canada and Mexico have been the best markets for malt, receiving about 90 per cent of the malt exported. The imports of malt in 1873 amounted to 279,000 bushels, which increased to 1,356,000 bushels in 1883 and decreased to 5,165 bushels in 1892, and has remained at nearly that figure down to date. European countries, chiefly Germany and the United Kingdom, have supplied practically all of the malt imported during the last 20 years.

**Rye.**—The exports of rye in 1864 were 154,960 bushels, which increased to more than one-half million bushels in 1868 and increased to 1,564,000 bushels in 1874. During the 10 years 1876–1885 the annual exports were about 2,000,000 bushels, and decreased to 79,000 bushels in 1888, then increased to 12,000,000 bushels in 1892, decreased to 9,000 bushels in 1895, increased to nearly 16,000,000 in 1898, then gradually decreased to less than 3,000 bushels in 1911, and increased to 2,223,000 in 1914. The rye has been consigned chiefly to European countries during the last 20 years, principally Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

The imports of rye in 1867 were 242,718 bushels, and remained at nearly that figure until 1878, the imports for that year being 430,235 bushels, which increased to 973,677 bushels in 1883; and since 1886 the imports of rye have been of little importance, decreasing to as low as 5 bushels. As a source of supply Canada has exceeded all other countries, supplying nearly 90 per cent of the rye imported.

**Oats.**—The exports of oats were 305,755 bushels in 1864; increased gradually to 13 million bushels in 1896; reached 69 million bushels in 1898; decreased to 1 million bushels in 1904; increased to 46 million bushels in 1906; and since that date the exports have been slightly over 1 million bushels, except 1913, when the exports were nearly 34 million bushels. During the 10 years 1894–1903 about 75 per cent of the oats were sent to Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. During the five years 1910–1914 the United Kingdom took nearly one-half of the oats, and large quantities were consigned to Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

The imports of oats were about 500,000 bushels during the five years 1851–1855 and ranged from 1 to 10 million bushels during the 10 years 1856–1865. During the five years 1871–1875 the imports were again about 500,000 bushels, decreasing to less than 100,000 bushels during the period 1876–1907. In 1910 the imports were 1

million bushels, valued at $400,000. In 1914 the imports were 22 million bushels, valued at $7,886,000. During the last 20 years about three-fourths of the oats came from Canada.

**Buckwheat.**—The exports of buckwheat in 1897 amounted to 1,677,000 bushels, valued at $678,959, which gradually decreased to 580 bushels, valued at $695, in 1914. Germany and the Netherlands have received about 90 per cent of the buckwheat since 1897.

**Macaroni, vermicelli, etc.**—The quantity of macaroni, vermicelli, and similar preparations was not stated prior to 1903, the imports for that year being 28,787,821 pounds, valued at $1,171,887, which increased to 126.128,621 pounds, valued at $5,698,783, in 1914. As a source of supply for this commodity Italy has exceeded all other countries during this period, supplying 94.7 per cent.

**Bread and biscuit.**—Bread and biscuit have been the principal bakery products consigned to foreign countries and the quantity exported has remained nearly uniform from year to year. In 1866 and subsequently the quantity was stated in pounds and varied from 7,610,400 pounds in 1867 to 17,580,740 pounds in 1884. This article has been sent to nearly all countries on the globe, about half of which went to the British West Indies.

The imports of bread and biscuit were valued at $282,753 in 1912, and $415,318 in 1914. A little more than one-half came from the United Kingdom and about one-third came from three other countries, Germany, the Netherlands, and Japan.

**Bran, middlings, and mill feed.**—The exports of bran, middlings, and mill feed amounted to 53,548 tons in 1910, 67,687 tons in 1911, 144,504 tons in 1912, 162,321 tons in 1913, and 70,260 tons in 1914. More than three-fourths of this item went to countries in Europe, Germany receiving about two-thirds of the total exports.

**Distillers' grains and malt sprouts.**—Distillers' and brewers' grains and malt sprouts exported were 59,136 tons in 1901, increased to 102,683 tons in 1906, and decreased to 59,788 tons in 1914. During the last five years nearly one-half has been consigned to Germany, while the greater portion of the remainder went to Belgium and the Netherlands.

**Oatmeal.**—The oatmeal consigned to foreign countries amounted to 27 million pounds in 1884, decreased to 4 million pounds in 1888, increased to 92 million pounds in 1901, and decreased to 16 million pounds in 1914. During the 10 years 1894–1903 one-half of this article went to the United Kingdom, but shipments to that country decreased to about one-third during the five years 1910–1914. During the latter period the Netherlands received annually from 2 to 8 million pounds and Argentina and the British East Indies each received about half a million pounds annually.

The imports of oatmeal during the seven years 1884–1890 aggregated 1 million pounds annually. During the five years 1891–1895 the annual imports were about half a million pounds and for the 15 years 1896–1909 the annual imports were about 300,000 pounds, increasing to 1 million pounds in 1914. About 90 per cent of this item came from the United Kingdom.

## SUGAR.

Beginning with 1901, the annual imports of sugar into the United States have averaged about 4 billion pounds, or nearly ten times the yearly imports in 1851–1855. The great increase occurred in 1866–1870 over the previous five-year period. In 1861–1865 a yearly average of 634 million pounds were imported; in the next five-year period an average of 1,082 million pounds were imported, and again an increase, when in 1876–1880 the average yearly imports equaled 1,670 million pounds. Beginning with 1881–1885, yearly averages exceeded 2 billion pounds, reaching in 1891–1895, 3,744 million pounds; in 1896–1900, 3,900 million pounds; in 1901–1905, 3,721 million pounds; in 1906–1910, 4,006 million pounds; and in 1911–1914, 4,462 million pounds. To the imports subsequent to 1901 should be added the sugar received from Hawaii and Porto Rico, which prior to 1901 were classed as foreign countries. Receipts from Hawaii and Porto Rico during 1911–1914 averaged 1,801 million pounds, which, added to the imports for these years, gives an annual average of 6,263 million pounds. Cuba for more than threescore years has been the chief source of our sugar supply. Imports from Cuba averaged 332 million pounds a year in 1851–1885 and 3,615 million pounds during 1911–1913.

In 1914 the imports from Cuba had risen to 4,926 million pounds, and receipts from Hawaii and Porto Rico were, respectively, 1,114 million and 641 million pounds. Imports from the Dutch East Indies, which in 1906–1910 averaged 610 million pounds a year, decreased to 194 million pounds during 1911–1913.

All but a small fraction of the sugar imported into the United States is intended to be further treated before it is ready for consumption. For convenience this kind of sugar is generally called "raw" sugar and the kind fit for consumption is spoken of as "refined."

Compared with imports, the sugar exported from the United States is relatively unimportant and has been since the beginning of our foreign trade. At present (1914) and for a long period of time the sugar exported is refined. Much of it is sent to Central America and the West Indies, even to countries from which we import raw sugar. Occasionally large quantities are shipped to

other countries. In 1911–1913 an average of 26 million pounds a year were sent to the United Kingdom, 30 million pounds to countries in North America, chiefly Central American and West Indian countries, and about 4 million pounds elsewhere. The sugar constituted during 1911–1913 about one-seventh in value of the total imports of agricultural products into the United States.

## COFFEE AND COFFEE SUBSTITUTES.

Coffee.—The exports of coffee began in 1901, when the Spanish possessions of Hawaii and Porto Rico became United States territory. The exports of coffee during the fiscal year 1901 were 497,559 pounds, and during the next year the exports increased to more than 27½ million pounds. Exports of this article continued to increase until the latter amount was almost doubled in 1914, the exports being 54 million pounds. The bulk of this coffee is grown and exported from the customs district of Porto Rico, and approximately one-half was taken by Cuba during the period 1901–1914. The bulk of the remainder was sent to four countries, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, and Spain.

As early as 1790 our coffee imports amounted to more than 4 million pounds. Three years later the imports were over 34 million pounds. More than 103 million pounds were imported in 1835, 236 million pounds in 1856, 516 million pounds in 1883, and more than 1,091 million pounds in 1902, the largest quantity imported for any one year. During the 10 years 1905–1914 the imports averaged 932 million pounds annually. As a coffee importing country compared with other countries, the United States ranks first, the imports for recent years being approximately one-third of the total imports into all countries. As a source of supply, Brazil leads all other countries combined, supplying approximately three-fourths of our coffee during the last 20 years. During the five-year period 1895–1899 the average annual imports of coffee were 735 million pounds, of which 72.5 per cent came from Brazil; 1900–1904 the imports were 929 million pounds annually, of which 78.1 per cent came from Brazil; 1905–1909 the imports were annually 965 million pounds, of which 77.5 per cent came from Brazil; 1910–1914 the imports annually were 899 million pounds, of which 74.8 per cent came from Brazil. Other countries supplying large quantities of coffee during the last five years were Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Guatemala. The imports from each of these countries, except Venezuela, have nearly doubled during the last five years. In 1914 the per capita imports were 10.2 pounds. The consumption of coffee in the United States during the 10 years 1904–1913 averaged annually slightly more than 10 pounds per person. Of the large quantities

of coffee imported into the United States through various domestic ports considerably more than one-half entered through the port of New York. Entries through that port for the 10 years 1904–1913 averaged 645 million pounds annually. The port of New Orleans ranked second, with an average of 241 million pounds, and San Francisco third, the entries being 34 million pounds.

**Chicory root.**—The imports of chicory root during the five years 1910–1914 averaged 2,895,791 pounds annually, of which 81 per cent, or an average of 2,345,263 pounds, came from Belgium and 16.4 per cent, or 474,485 pounds, came from Germany.

**Coffee substitutes other than chicory root.**—The imports of coffee substitutes other than chicory root in 1910 were 200,008 pounds; in 1911, 169,201 pounds; in 1912, 70,810 pounds; in 1913, 146,897 pounds; and in 1914, 188,446 pounds. More than half of this product came from Germany.

## COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

The yearly imports of crude cocoa and leaves and shells of cocoa was about 2 million pounds from 1851 to 1866; from 1867 to 1879 the average was about 3½ million pounds; increased to 7 million pounds in 1880 and to 176 million pounds in 1914. During the last 20 years about one-half of the cocoa came from countries in North America, chiefly the British West Indies, Cuba, and Santo Domingo. Twenty years ago countries of South America—Brazil, Ecuador, Dutch Guiana, and Venezuela—supplied nearly one-half but decreased to about one-third during the last five years. Also large quantities came through Portugal and the United Kingdom.

The cocoa and chocolate exported in 1902 was valued at $166,000. Five years later this was doubled, amounting to $349,000, which increased to $499,000 in 1911 and decreased to $337,000 in 1914. During the last five years, 1910–1914, Canada received the greater portion of this product. Other important markets during the same period were Panama and Cuba.

Imports of chocolate, including cocoa, prepared or manufactured during the five years ending with 1914 averaged nearly 3 million pounds annually. The Netherlands supplied a little more than one-half, or 51.3 per cent; the United Kingdom, 18.6 per cent; Switzerland, 15.7 per cent; and the greater portion of the remainder came from Germany.

## TEA.

Tea has been an important article of our foreign commerce, the imports ranging from 17 million pounds in 1851 to 91 million pounds in 1914. The import value of this product has ranged from 5 million to 17 million dollars for the years 1851 and 1914, respectively.

Compared with other countries in imports of tea, the United States is exceeded by only two countries, the United Kingdom and Russia. The imports into each of the three countries during the calendar year 1913 were 89 million pounds, 306 million pounds, and 152 million pounds, respectively. As a source of supply, approximately 90 per cent of our tea came from China and Japan. During the 10 years, 1895–1904, the imports from China exceeded those from Japan and amounted to about one-half of the imports. During the 10 years, 1905–1914, Japan rose to first place and supplied about one-half of our tea. Other countries consigning large quantities of tea to us were British East Indies, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

The imports of tea waste, siftings, or sweepings, for manufacturing purposes, were a little less than 2 million pounds in 1909, which increased to 6 million pounds in 1914. This product came from the British East Indies and Japan.

## TOBACCO.

As early as 1619 the exports of tobacco from the British colonies of North America were 20,000 pounds, valued at $10,950. The exports did not assume large proportions until 1665, when 23,750,000 pounds, valued at $733,875, were exported. With various fluctuations, the exports of this product gradually increased to more than 100 million pounds in 1771, 200 million pounds in 1859, 300 million pounds in 1874, 400 million pounds in 1913, and increased the next year to nearly 450 million pounds, valued at approximately $54,000,000.

During the 10 calendar years, 1903–1912, the United States supplied 41.7 per cent of the world's exports of tobacco, and during the same period 33 per cent of the world's crop of tobacco was produced in this country. For this period the per capita production of tobacco in the United States was 9.3 pounds and the per capita exports were 3.8 pounds. The annual production of tobacco in the United States for the 10 years, 1903–1912, was 824 million pounds, and for the same period 338 million pounds, or 41 per cent, was exported.

During the 10 fiscal years 1903–1912, 68 per cent of the tobacco exports was consigned to four countries—10.5 per cent each to France and Italy, 13 per cent to Germany, and 34 per cent to the United Kingdom. The average annual exports to France for this period were 35,500,000 pounds; to Germany, 43,500,000 pounds; to Italy, 35,900,000 pounds; and to the United Kingdom, 114,100,000 pounds. Other countries to which large consignments were sent in 1914 were the Netherlands, 28 million pounds; Canada, 18 million pounds; Spain, 17 million pounds; Australia, 13 million pounds; Belgium, 12 million pounds; and China, 11 million pounds.

The imports of tobacco were 729,900 pounds in 1847. These imports increased the next year to more than 3 million pounds. Imports continued to show a general increase and reached 21 million pounds in 1890, 40 million pounds in 1907, 68 million pounds in 1913, and fell to 61 million pounds in 1914. Cuba is the source of about one-half of the tobacco imports. Other countries supplying large quantities are Germany, the Netherlands, Asiatic and European Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

## OIL CAKE AND OIL-CAKE MEAL AND VEGETABLE OILS.

**Oil cake and oil-cake meal.**—The exports of oil-cake meals were valued at $739,589 in 1855, which was increased to $21,667,672 in 1914. The quantity increased from 342 million pounds in 1878 to 1,530 million pounds in 1914. This article is a by-product of three grains—corn, cotton seed, and flaxseed.

Imports of oil cake for the last five years ranged from a little more than 5 million pounds in 1910 to 12 million pounds in 1914. This product came chiefly from five countries, Japan supplying nearly one-half. Mexico, the United Kingdom, Canada, and China supplied the remainder.

The exports of corn oil cake were 2,203,000 pounds in 1898, increasing to 59 million pounds in 1914. The cottonseed oil cake exported in 1895 amounted to 490 million pounds, increasing to 800 million pounds in 1914. The flaxseed oil cake increased from 244 million pounds in 1895 to 663 million pounds in 1914. Other oil cake was separately shown in 1912, the exports being 9 million pounds for that year, 7 million pounds for 1913, and 8 million pounds in 1914. France has received about one-half of the corn oil cake, and large quantities have been consigned to Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden. More than half of the cottonseed oil cake has gone to Denmark and Germany, and large quantities have been consigned to Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

**Corn oil.**—During the five years 1900–1904 about 60 per cent of the corn oil went to Belgium, but shipments to that country decreased to less than one-fourth during the five years 1910–1914. Italy received less than one-tenth of the corn oil in 1900, but received two-thirds in 1914. The shipments of corn oil to all countries were 4,383,926 gallons in 1900, 25,316,799 gallons in 1911, and 18,281,576 gallons in 1914.

**Cottonseed oil.**—The cottonseed oil exported in 1895 was valued at $6,813,000 and in 1914 at $13,843,000. The Netherlands has been the best market, receiving about one-fourth; also large quantities were consigned to France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom,

Canada, and Mexico. The exports of this oil amounted to nearly 159 million pounds in 1895, which increased to nearly 400 million pounds in 1912, and decreased to 193 million pounds in 1914.

The imports of cottonseed oil amounted to more than 1½ million gallons in 1912, more than 3 million gallons in 1913, and increased to 17 million gallons in 1914. More than half of this product came from China; other sources of importance were the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Netherlands.

**Flaxseed or linseed oil.**—Flaxseed oil exported amounted to 62,718 gallons in 1895, increased to 282,188 gallons in 1905, and has fluctuated very little since that date, except in 1913, the quantity being 1,733,925 gallons, of which three-fourths were sent to the United Kingdom.

Flaxseed or linseed oil imported in 1912 was 737,256 gallons; in 1913, 173,690 gallons; in 1914, 192,282 gallons. The chief sources of supply for this item were Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. More than one-half came from the Netherlands in 1912, but more than one-half came from the United Kingdom in 1914.

**Cocoa butter or butterine.**—The cocoa butter or butterine imported in 1910 amounted to more than 3 million pounds, increasing to 6 million pounds in 1912, and decreasing to a little less than 3 million pounds in 1914. The Netherlands, as a forwarding country, was the chief source of supply for this product, and a large quantity also came through Germany.

**Coconut oil.**—The imports of coconut oil were more than 35½ million pounds in 1907, which doubled seven years later, amounting to 74 million pounds in 1914. About one-half of the coconut oil was supplied by the British East Indies. As a secondary source Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom supplied the greater portion of the remainder, except in 1914, when a large quantity, more than 19 million pounds, came from the Philippine Islands.

**Nut oil or oil of nuts.**—The imports of nut oil or oil of nuts in 1907 amounted to 2,453,597 gallons, which increased to more than 6 million gallons in 1914. This product was supplied chiefly by France and China. In 1912 this product was stated as Chinese nut and peanut oil. Chinese nut imported in 1912 amounted to 4,767,596 gallons, in 1913, 5,996,666 gallons, and in 1914, 4,932,444 gallons, of which more than 90 per cent came from China. The peanut oil amounted to nearly 900,000 gallons in 1912 and increased to more than 1,300,000 gallons in 1914. The peanut oil came chiefly from France, Germany, and the Netherlands.

**Olive oil.**—The olive oil imported is of two kinds, one used for manufacturing or mechanical purposes and the other as a salad oil, the salad or table oil being the more important. The salad oil imported

in 1906 amounted to nearly 2½ million gallons, which increased to more than 6 million gallons in 1914. About two-thirds of this grade of olive oil came from Italy, that country supplying 1,626,692 gallons in 1906, which increased to 4,319,567 gallons in 1914. Three other countries, France, Greece, and Spain, have each supplied large quantities of this oil. The olive oil used for manufacturing purposes amounted to 2½ million gallons in 1906 and decreased to 763,924 gallons in 1914. During the last five years this product has been supplied chiefly by Italy, Spain, and Turkey in Europe.

**Palm oil.**—The palm oil imported in 1907 amounted to nearly 30 million pounds, increasing to 93 million pounds in 1910, and decreasing to 58 million pounds in 1914. Practically all of this oil has been forwarded to this country by way of Germany and the United Kingdom, the imports in 1907 being more than 14 million pounds from Germany and 15½ million pounds from the United Kingdom. In 1914 Germany supplied 13 million pounds and the United Kingdom 44 million pounds.

**Palm-kernel oil.**—The palm-kernel oil imported in 1912 amounted to more than 26 million pounds and in 1913 decreased to 24 million pounds, and increased to 34 million pounds in 1914. About 77 per cent of this product was consigned from Germany, and the greater portion of the remainder came by way of the United Kingdom.

**Rapeseed oil.**—The rapeseed oil imported during the last three years averaged a little over 1 million gallons annually, valued at $588,138 in 1912 and $704,655 in 1914. More than half of this product came from the United Kingdom. France was next in importance, supplying over 100,000 gallons during each of the three years 1912–1914.

**Soya-bean oil.**—The imports of soya-bean oil in 1912 amounted to more than 28 million pounds, 12 million pounds for 1913, and 16 million pounds for 1914. About one-half of this product came from Japan. The remainder was supplied by Belgium, the United Kingdom, and China. The import value was $1,577,131 in 1912, $635,888 in 1913, and $830,790 in 1914.

**Lemon oil.**—The imports of oil of lemon in 1910 amounted to 415,501 pounds, valued at $309,383, which decreased to 385,959 pounds, valued at $858,220, in 1914, of which about 90 per cent was supplied by Italy. The average import price of this oil increased from 74 cents per pound in 1910 to $2.22 per pound in 1914.

## NUTS.

The imports of almonds since 1884 have ranged from nearly 4 million pounds in 1884 to 19 million pounds in 1914. This product has been supplied during the last 20 years chiefly by three countries, France, Italy, and Spain.

The coconuts imported since 1905 have been valued at more than 1 million dollars annually. These have been supplied mostly by the British West Indies, those islands supplying approximately 50 per cent.

The coconut meat, broken, or copra, not shredded, desiccated, or prepared, was first separately shown in the customs returns in 1907, when more than 7 million pounds were imported, which more than doubled during the following year and continued to increase to more than 45 million pounds in 1914. This product has been supplied almost entirely by the Philippine Islands and French Oceania.

The imports of coconut meat, broken or copra, shredded, desiccated, or prepared, amounted to more than 5 million pounds in 1912, increasing the following year to nearly 7 million pounds, and to more than 10 million pounds in 1914. This product was supplied almost entirely by the British East Indies.

Cream and Brazil nuts imported in 1907 were 252,538 bushels, which increased to 21,540,000 bushels in 1912, and decreased to 20,423,497 bushels in 1914. This product has been supplied almost entirely by Brazil, that country supplying 233,919 bushels in 1907, 21,454,000 bushels in 1912, and 20,178,535 bushels in 1914.

Filberts imported during 1910–1914 averaged about 12 million pounds annually. About 10 million pounds, or nearly 90 per cent, came from Italy. Two other countries supplying the principal portion of the remainder were Spain and Turkey in Asia.

The exports of peanuts, which were a little over 7 million pounds in 1906, increased to slightly more than 8 million pounds in 1914. Canada received about three-fourths of this article, and other countries receiving large quantities were the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Central American States, and Guiana.

The imports of peanuts during the last five years ranged from 29 million pounds in 1910 to more than 44 million pounds in 1914. Four countries were the chief sources of supply for this product, France, Spain, China, and Japan. Nearly one-half of this product has been supplied by Japan.

The imports of walnuts in 1903 amounted to more than 12 million pounds, increasing to 37 million pounds in 1914. About two-thirds of these were supplied by France. Two other countries, Italy and China, each supplied large quantities. The imports were valued at $1,106,000 in 1903, which increased to $4,339,000 in 1914.

## ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Distilled spirits.—The exports of alcohol, including cologne spirits, during the 10 years 1905–1914 ranged from 1,081,871 proof gallons in 1905 to 187,845 proof gallons in 1914. Canada has been the best market for this product, receiving about one-half of the total exports.

The annual imports of brandy during the last 30 years was approximately 500,000 proof gallons, the range being from 138,000 gallons in 1898 to 716,000 gallons in 1910. France has supplied considerably more than all the other countries combined. In 1903 and subsequently the import value of this article aggregated $1,000,000 annually.

The imports of cordials, liqueurs, etc., were 532,151 proof gallons, valued at $1,059,929, in 1912; and 515,575 gallons, valued at $1,063,-267, in 1914.

Since 1910 the annual average quantity of gin imported has been about 1 million gallons, of which about 95 per cent has been supplied by the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the import value being slightly less than $1 per gallon.

The exports of rum ranged from 865,275 proof gallons in 1886 to 1,388,738 gallons in 1914. During the 10 years 1905–1914 the exports of this product have averaged more than 1,000,000 proof gallons, valued at an average price of a little more than $1 per gallon.

The annual imports of whisky since 1910 have been a little over 1 million gallons, of which nearly three-fourths was supplied by the United Kingdom. Canada was the next country in importance and supplied nearly 375,000 gallons annually.

The bourbon whisky exported 30 years ago, or in 1885, amounted to 4,794,646 proof gallons. With one exception, 1894, when the exports amounted to 4,105,639 gallons, this product has shown a general decline to 47,775 gallons in 1914. During the 15 years 1895–1909 Germany was our best customer, taking a little more than 73 per cent of this product.

The exports of rye whisky decreased from 834,087 proof gallons in 1884 to 134,152 proof gallons in 1914. Germany, the Philippine Islands, and the Central American States have been the best markets for this product.

**Malt liquors.**—The exports of malt liquors were valued at $558,770 in 1895, increased to slightly more than $2,000,000 in 1900, and decreased to $1,485,000 in 1914. The malt liquors in bottles have been consigned chiefly to the West Indies, Central American States, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.

The malt liquors imported during the last 25 years have ranged from a little over 3 million gallons in 1891 to more than 7 million gallons in 1914. Three countries, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary, have supplied practically all of the malt liquors imported during this period.

**Wines.**—Our export wine trade did not develop until near the close of the Civil War. The exports in 1864 were valued at $84,000, which increased to $118,110 in 1886; $729,000 in 1898; and decreased

gradually to $373,412 in 1914. This article has been consigned chiefly to Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico, and Japan.

Champagne and other sparkling wines imported since 1884 have averaged a little less than 300,000 gallons annually, the imports in 1884 being 201,000 gallons, increasing to 270,000 gallons in 1914. Practically all of this product came from France.

The still wines imported since 1851 have varied from nearly 6 million gallons in 1851 to a little over 7 million gallons in 1914. The smallest quantity imported for any one year during that period was slightly less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons in 1898, and the largest quantity imported was 11 million gallons during 1866. For the last five years about one-half of this product has been supplied by Italy.

## SEEDS.

**Castor beans.**—Castor beans imported during the last five years ranged from 726,002 bushels in 1910 to 1,030,543 in 1914. Practically all of this commodity was supplied by the British East Indies and the United Kingdom, the import value being a little over $1 per bushel.

**Clover seed.**—European countries have received practically all of our clover seed, amounting to 22,901,000 pounds in 1895 and 4,641,000 pounds in 1914. During the 10 years 1895–1904 a little less than half was sent to the United Kingdom, with Germany as the next best customer. During the five years 1910–1914, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Canada received the greater portion. About two-thirds went to Canada during 1913–14.

Canada, France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom have supplied about 90 per cent of the clover seed imported during the last eight years. France and Germany have supplied nearly one-half, the quantity from each being nearly equal. During each of the years 1913 and 1914 a little over 6 million pounds of red-clover seed were imported, while other clover seed amounted to 15 and 23 million pounds, respectively.

**Cotton seed.**—As a destination for cotton seed, the United Kingdom exceeded all other countries during the 10 years 1895–1904, taking about 90 per cent, the range being from 9 to 46 million pounds. During the five years 1905–1909, the consignments were about evenly divided between Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, each receiving about 6 million pounds annually. During the five years 1910–1914 about three-fourths was sent to Germany. Mexico has also been a good market, receiving a yearly average of about 2 million pounds during the last 17 years.

**Flaxseed.**—The countries of northern Europe have been the chief markets for our flaxseed, taking about 90 per cent during the last 20

years. The countries of this group were Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. The yearly average of flaxseed sent abroad during 1895–1904 was about 2 million bushels. During the five years 1910–1914 the yearly average decreased to 78,586 bushels.

The flaxseed imported in 1910 amounted to 5 million bushels, 10 million bushels in 1911, 7 million bushels in 1912, 5 million bushels in 1913, and nearly 9 million bushels in 1914. During 1910–11 one-half of this product came from Argentina; but Canada supplied two-thirds during 1912–13 and practically all in 1914. During the five years 1910–1914 the average import price of flaxseed was $1.70 per bushel.

**Sugar-beet seed.**—Sugar-beet seed shown in our imports in 1910 amounted to 10 million pounds, 11 million pounds each for 1911 and 1912, 15 million pounds in 1913, and 10 million pounds in 1914. Approximately 90 per cent of this product came from Germany. The import value of this seed was $668,000 in 1910, $1,103,000 in 1912, and $800,000 in 1914.

**Timothy.**—The timothy seed sold to foreign countries during the last 25 years had a yearly average of about 13 million pounds, with very slight fluctuations from year to year. European and North American countries took more than 95 per cent, each taking about the same amount. The principal customers in Europe were Germany and the United Kingdom, while Canada was the best market on the western continent.

## SPICES.

The exports of spices from the United States in 1884 were valued at $41,191, which increased to $84,427 in 1914. About one-third of this product during the five years 1910–1914 went to Canada, Mexico, and the Philippine Islands.

The imports of all kinds of spices were valued at $780,650 in 1851 and $5,595,509 in 1914. These came chiefly from British and Dutch East Indies, but other sources of importance were the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the British West Indies.

The imports of cassia and cassia vera in 1912 were 6,795,943 pounds; in 1913, 6,853,915 pounds; in 1914, 6,771,901 pounds. The value of this product was $514,758 in 1912, $535,974 in 1913, and $404,853 in 1914. About one-half came from China and the remainder came chiefly from three countries—Hongkong, the Dutch East Indies, and the Netherlands.

The ginger root, not preserved, imported in 1912, amounted to 5,979,314 pounds, 7,756,090 pounds in 1913, and 3,771,086 pounds in 1914. The value was $368,175 in 1912, $399,270 in 1913, and $171,250

in 1914. The United Kingdom supplied one-half of this item, and nearly all of the remainder came from Jamaica, China, British India, Hongkong, and Japan.

The black and white pepper imported in 1884 aggregated 13 million pounds, which was nearly doubled in 1914, amounting to more than 24 million pounds.

The imports of ginger, preserved or pickled, in 1899 amounted to 142,698 pounds, valued at $6,309. This quantity increased to 478,058 pounds, valued at $36,434, in 1914. Practically all of this product has been supplied by China and Hongkong.

## VEGETABLES.

Beans and peas exported in 1900 amounted to 617,355 bushels, which decreased to about one-half in 1914, the exports being 314,655 bushels. In 1900 the export value of this product was about $1.60 per bushel, which increased to about $2.75 per bushel in 1914. As a destination for our beans and peas Cuba has led all other countries during the last 20 years, receiving approximately one-half of the total exports.

During the last five years the imports of beans have averaged more than 1 million bushels annually, valued on an average of a little over $1.75 per bushel. These have been supplied by Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Mexico, and Japan.

The exports of onions have ranged from 53,335 bushels in 1895 to 386,322 bushels in 1914. The average annual exports for the 10 years 1895–1904 were about 100,000 bushels. During the five years 1910–1914 this quantity was increased to about 350,000 bushels annually. Canada has been the chief market during the last five years, receiving from 100,000 to 300,000 bushels annually. Other countries to which large quantities were consigned were Panama, Mexico, and Cuba.

The onions imported in 1897 amounted to more than 560,000 bushels, which increased to a little over 1 million bushels in 1914. This product came chiefly from Spain, the United Kingdom, and Bermuda. Large quantities also came from the Canary Islands and Egypt.

During the last three years the imports of dried peas were supplied chiefly by Germany, Canada, and Mexico. The imports amounted to 806,762 bushels in 1912, 1,134,346 bushels in 1913, and 866,488 bushels in 1914. The average import price has been a little less than $2 per bushel.

The exports of potatoes in 1851 were slightly more than 106,000 bushels, which increased to more than 500,000 bushels in 1863, and remained at practically that figure until 1893, when the quantity exceeded 845,000 bushels. This quantity increased to 999,476 bushels in 1910, and during the four years 1911–1914 the average exports

were nearly 2 million bushels annually. During the last five years the average export value per bushel was slightly less than $1. During the 20 years 1895–1914 Cuba has been our best market for potatoes, receiving approximately one-half of the total supply exported.

The imports of potatoes have been supplied chiefly by Bermuda and Canada with a small quantity from Mexico. The imports were 299,000 bushels in 1851 and 3,646,000 in 1914. In 1914 Belgium supplied 1,168,220 bushels, Denmark 384,662 bushels, the Netherlands 803,144 bushels, and Canada 1,025,536 bushels. The average import price of potatoes during the five years 1910–1914 was 53 cents per bushel.

The United Kingdom, Canada, Panama, Mexico, and the Philippine Islands have been our best customers for canned vegetables. The value of this product consigned to the United Kingdom ranged from a little more than $160,000 in 1910 to $376,000 in 1914. The total value of this product exported in 1910 was $783,000, which increased to $1,521,000 in 1914.

The imports of mushrooms and truffles were more than 7 million pounds in 1910, which increased to 9 million pounds in 1914. Practically all of this product came from France, that country supplying more than 6 million pounds in 1910 and 8 million pounds in 1914. Imports from Japan amounted to more than half a million pounds during the five years 1910–1914.

The pickles and sauces exported during 1913 were valued at $837,571; in 1914 the value was $928,611. About one-half of this product was consigned to the United Kingdom. Canada, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, and Panama were also good customers.

The pickles and sauces imported in 1860 were valued at $137,000. Twenty years later the imports of this product were valued at $295,000, which increased to $1,246,000 in 1914. During the last five years this article has been supplied by three countries, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Japan, each supplying approximately one-third of the total imports.

## FRUITS.

In viewing the situation of this country as to exports and imports of fruit, the years 1903 and 1913 are used for comparison.

In the year 1903 the imports of oranges were valued at $818,780, as against $233,760 in 1913. But meanwhile the orange groves in this country had been growing, both in age and extent, for in 1913 the exports were valued at $2,976,520, while the exports for 1903 were only $465,397. In 1903 the oranges received from the British West Indies amounted to $495,256, which decreased to $62,618 in 1913. In 1903 imports from Italy were valued at $197,620, but decreased in 1913 to $70,651.

Imports of figs from Turkey in Asia were 11,642,204 pounds in 1903, compared with 13,981,643 pounds in 1913. From Greece we received 1,940,793 pounds of figs in 1903 and 1,517,901 pounds in 1913, and from Spain we received 275,531 pounds of figs in 1903, which decreased in 1913 to only 74,852 pounds. But, despite these decreases in importations of fruit from some individual countries, the total imports for each of the two years remain about 16½ million pounds.

Of prunes we exported in 1903, 66,385,215 pounds; in 1913, 117,950,875 pounds. Of this amount in 1903 about 4½ million went to Belgium, 18½ million to Germany, 16 million to France, and 15 million to the United Kingdom. In 1913 about 6 million pounds went to Belgium, 49 million to Germany, 12 million to France, and 8½ million to the United Kingdom. Imports of prunes amounted to 673,516 pounds in 1903 and decreased to 266,661 pounds in 1913. These came chiefly from Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, and Japan.

Our imports of fresh apples are comparatively small compared with exports, for in 1913 imports amounted to 7,559 barrels, while our exports for the same year were 2,150,132 barrels. In 1903 the exports were over 1½ million barrels, making a gain of nearly 1 million barrels in our exports in 10 years. The United Kingdom received the greater part of our apples, while large shipments were consigned to Germany, Canada, and Mexico. Fresh apples from this country find their way to almost every country on the globe. Even Siam received 2 barrels in 1913.

The dried apples exported in 1903 were 39,646,297 pounds; in 1913, 41,574,562 pounds, while our imports for 1903 were 3,098 pounds and in 1913, 7,072 pounds, which shows conclusively that we are able to raise all the apples required for consumption in this country besides having many for export.

No dried apricots are imported, but an increase of nearly 400 per cent is shown in our exports of this fruit since 1903, the exports for that year being about 9 million pounds and 35 million pounds for 1913. Belgium, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Canada were all large purchasers of apricots. The exports to Germany increased from about 2½ million pounds in 1903 to over 7½ million pounds in 1913.

In 1903 the imports of raisins exceeded the exports, the imports being 6,700,000 pounds and the exports 4 million pounds. But that relation was changed in 1913, when the imports were 2,580,000 pounds and the exports 28 million pounds. Our exports to Canada increased from 3,141,258 pounds in 1903 to over 18 million pounds in 1913. The imports of raisins from Greece fell in the 10 years from 261,802

pounds in 1903 to 27,543 pounds in 1913; from Italy, from 7,872 pounds in 1903 to 161 pounds in 1913, and from Spain and Turkey in Asia the decrease was about 2 million pounds each.

Imports of currants in 1903 were 33,878,209 pounds, and 30,843,735 pounds in 1913, of which more than 98 per cent came from Greece, with small amounts from Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Currants are really the Corinth raisin, so called because of their origin in the Levant, some of which are grown in this country.

Imports of dates in 1903 were nearly 22 million pounds, in 1913 over 34 million pounds, of which the largest amount came from Turkey in Asia, nearly 15 million pounds in 1903, and over 27 million pounds in 1913.

Imports of bananas were valued at 8½ million dollars in 1903, and 14½ million dollars in 1913. We get the most of our bananas from Central America, Cuba, and the British West Indies, having received from the British West Indies alone in each of the years 1903 and 1913 about 3½ million dollars worth. The value of our banana trade with Cuba increased from $670,690 in 1903 to $834,206 in 1913, and for Colombia, from $612,114 in 1903 to $1,107,429 in 1913.

In 1903 the imports of lemons were 152 million pounds, valued at over 3 million dollars; in 1913 the imports were 151 million pounds, valued at 4 million dollars, of which more than 95 per cent came from Italy.

The imports of pineapples in 1903 were valued at $634,945, and $1,319,006 in 1913. Most of them came from Cuba, but a small quantity came from the Straits Settlements, the Azores and Madeira Islands, and Mexico.

More than 97 per cent of the grapes came from Spain during the five years 1909–1913, amounting to 1½ million cubic feet capacity of from 25 to 30 pounds annually at an average value of about $1 per cubic foot. Belgium, Canada, and the Netherlands each supplied small quantities.

The exports of dried peaches were first separately stated in 1906 and amounted to 1,182,000 pounds, which increased to 7 million pounds in 1911 and decreased to 6½ million pounds in 1913. Germany received 211,355 pounds in 1906 and 2,432,000 pounds in 1913. Canada took 479,431 pounds in 1906 and 2,365,000 pounds in 1913.

Our export trade in fresh pears was valued at $631,972 in 1906 and increased slightly to $796,913 in 1913, Canada, the United Kingdom, Cuba, and Brazil being the largest purchasers; a little less than one-third went to Canada and more than one-half went to the United Kingdom. Hongkong and the Philippines were the smallest purchasers, Hongkong taking $25 worth and the Philippines $24 worth.

## VEGETABLE FIBERS.

**Flax.**—The imports of flax fiber in 1895 were 7,233 tons, and in 1914, 9,885 tons. During the last five years about 90 per cent of this product was supplied by European countries, chiefly Belgium, Russia, and the United Kingdom.

**Hemp.**—Like flax, our supply of hemp has come chiefly from European countries, mostly from Italy, during the last 20 years. The imports were 6,954 tons in 1895 and 8,822 tons in 1914. From 1870 to 1890 the imports were larger, ranging from 22,557 tons in 1870 to 36,591 tons in 1890. The average annual value for 1907 and subsequently has been more than $1,000,000.

**Istle or Tampico fiber.**—Imports of istle or Tampico fiber (used for bagging, carpets, hammocks, etc.) increased from 2,956 tons in 1885 to 15,607 tons in 1905, and decreased to 10,660 tons in 1914. Practically all of this fiber has been supplied by Mexico. The import value in 1900 was $475,090, or $83 per ton; in 1914 the value was $1,036,431, or $97 per ton.

**Jute and jute butts.**—The quantity of imports of jute and jute butts (used for making carpets, bags, etc.) has remained practically the same for the last 30 years. The imports in 1885 were 98,343 tons and 106,033 tons in 1914, with slight fluctuations for intervening years, the range being from 50,037 tons in 1894 to 141,704 tons in 1891. The value, however, has shown a large increase, from 3 million dollars in 1885 to 11 million dollars in 1914, this being due to an increase in the import price per ton of from $31 to $105. Practically all of this article has been supplied by British India.

**Kapoc.**—The imports of kapoc fiber (a substitute for cotton) in 1911 amounted to 2,070 tons; in 1914, 1,827 tons. The Dutch East Indies supplied 84 per cent of this commodity, but a small quantity came from British India, Ecuador, and the Netherlands.

**Manila.**—The manila fiber imported has been supplied almost exclusively by the Philippine Islands. The imports of this product amounted to 35,331 tons, valued at $6,218,254, or $176 per ton, in 1891; increased to 93,253 tons, valued at $10,517,100, or $113 per ton, in 1910, the largest quantity imported for any one year; and decreased to 49,688 tons, valued at $9,779,539, or $197 per ton, in 1914.

**New Zealand flax.**—The imports of New Zealand flax were first shown in our import trade in 1910, and since that time two-thirds of it came directly from New Zealand, the country from which it takes its name. The quantity imported in 1910 was 3,353 tons, valued at $362,888; in 1914, 6,171 tons, valued at $716,953.

**Sisal grass.**—Imports of sisal grass (largely used for binder twine) have quadrupled in the last 20 years, the imports in 1895 being 47,596 tons and 215,547 tons in 1914. The average value per ton has

doubled, being $58 in 1895 and $120 in 1914. This product has been supplied almost exclusively by Mexico, chiefly the State of Yucatan. The imports from that country in 1895 were 47,483 tons, valued at $2,734,909, and 195,086 tons, valued at $25,980,480, in 1914.

## MINOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The argols or wine lees (crude cream of tartar) imported were 32,115,646 pounds in 1909 and 29,793,011 pounds in 1914, of which nearly 90 per cent came from France and Italy.

The exports of glucose or grape sugar were 229 million pounds in 1899 and 200 million pounds in 1914, of which about 80 per cent went to the United Kingdom since 1908.

The exports of ginseng were 106,510 pounds in 1851, which increased to 224,605 pounds in 1914. During the last 20 years Hongkong has taken about 95 per cent, and the export value during the last five years has averaged $7.54 per pound.

The exports of hay were 153,431 tons in 1902 and 50,151 tons in 1914. The imports were 48,415 tons in 1902 and 170,786 tons in 1914. The United Kingdom was the destination of about one-third of the exports and Canada supplied practically all of the imports.

As an exporting country for hops this country is exceeded by Austria-Hungary and Germany, and is exceeded in imports by Belgium and the United Kingdom. The exports increased from 650 pounds in 1791 to 24,262,896 pounds in 1914, and the imports increased from nearly 500,000 pounds in 1881 to 5 million pounds in 1914. The United Kingdom took most of the exports and Austria-Hungary and Germany supplied nearly all of the imports.

Nearly all of the indigo came from Germany and increased from 1 million pounds in 1851 to 8 million pounds in 1914. The imports of licorice root were 115,636,131 pounds in 1914, of which about 70 per cent came from Russia and Turkey. The exports of nursery stock were valued at $315,065 in 1914 and the imports were valued at $3,606,808. The exports went to Canada and the imports came from the Netherlands. The annual imports of opium since 1870 have been about 500,000 pounds, 75 per cent came from Turkey and 15 per cent came through the United Kingdom. The sago, tapioca, etc., was valued at $1,641,540 in 1914, and came chiefly from British and Dutch East Indies. The vanilla beans came from French Oceania and Mexico, and amounted to 898,100 pounds in 1914.

Nearly all of the exports of broom corn were consigned to Canada, while Austria-Hungary and Italy supplied nearly all of the imports. Imports of curry and curry powder came from the United Kingdom, and were valued at $11,861 in 1914. The exports of flavoring extracts and fruit juices amounted to $85,000 in 1910 and $107,000 in

1914. The exports of natural flowers were valued at $121,000 in 1914 and the imports at $24,540. The malt extract, fluid or solid, came chiefly from the United Kingdom and was valued at $16,566 in 1914. The exports of roots, herbs, and barks were valued at $531,071 in 1914. The exports of starch were 76,714,000 pounds in 1914 and the imports were 15,518,000 pounds. The exports of straw were valued at $4,714 in 1914 and the imports were valued at $33,499.

The exports of molasses were 1,002,441 gallons in 1914 and the imports were 51,410,271 gallons. The sirup exported in 1914 was 11,631,000 gallons. Teazels came from France and were valued at $24,310 in 1914. There were 125,666 gallons of vinegar exported in 1914 and 311,643 gallons imported. One-half of the unmedicated wafers came from Germany and were valued at $32,797 in 1914. The imports of vegetable wax in 1914 were 4,255,686 pounds, and the exports of yeast in 1914 were valued at $332,895.

## LOGS, LUMBER, AND TIMBER.

During the last half century the exports of timber may be divided conveniently into four periods that show the development of the trade, each period doubling over the preceding one. During the first period, 1865–1869, the value of the yearly exports were $1,451,607; during the second period, 1870–1881, the value was $3,794,097; during the third period, 1882–1899, the value was $6,131,414; and during the fourth period, 1900–1914, the value was $12,412,688.

The exports of logs and round timber were 138,067,000 feet in 1914 and the imports were 148,938,000 feet. The exports went to Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Netherlands, and the imports came chiefly from Canada.

Our export trade in lumber consists of boards, deals, planks, laths, shingles, shooks, etc., and was consigned chiefly to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, Canada, Mexico, the West Indies, Argentina, and Brazil, while Canada was the chief source of supply for imports. In 1895 the exports were valued at $14,959,287 and the imports at $7,259,428. In 1914 the value of the exports was $72,484,756 and the imports $22,436,585. The boards, deals, planks, and other sawed lumber exported in 1914 were valued at $57,574,548 and the imports at $17,817,550. The joists and scantling exported in 1914 were 12,143,000 feet, valued at $206,919, of which about two-thirds went to Canada and Panama.

The imports of laths were 564,778,000, valued at $1,613,586, in 1914, of which more than 99 per cent came from Canada. The number of railroad ties exported were 5,416,713, valued at $2,616,563, in 1913, and 5,123,004, valued at $2,564,543, in 1914, of which about three-fourths went to Canada. The exports of shingles were

46,964,000, valued at $112,463, in 1914, and the imports were 895,038,000, valued at $2,190,170. Canada received more than 72 per cent of the exports and was the source of about 98 per cent of the imports. The exports of shooks in 1914 were 12,017,337, valued at $2,812,749. These were sent chiefly to Cuba, Mexico, the Straits Settlements, Argentina, and China.

The exports of staves and heading increased from $3,138,424 in 1895 to $6,184,892 in 1914. These were consigned chiefly to countries of northwestern Europe, Canada, and the West Indies. Other lumber exported in 1914 was valued at $3,028,642 and the imports of a similar class were valued at $815,279. The briar root imported during the last five years had an average value of a little more than $300,000, which came chiefly from France, Italy, and French Africa. The cedar imported amounted to 17,285,000 feet, valued at $982,152, in 1914, of which more than half came from Cuba. The mahogany imported amounted to 70,470,000 feet, valued at $4,925,126, in 1914. During the last 10 years about one-half of the mahogany imported came from the United Kingdom and Mexico. Imports of other cabinet woods were valued at $721,000 in 1910 and increased to $1,217,000 in 1914. The imports of chair cane or reed were valued at $451,099 in 1914, of which about 90 per cent came from Germany.

The imports of pulp wood in 1914 were 1,073,023 cords, valued at $7,245,466, all of which came from Canada. The rattans and reeds were supplied by the Straits Settlements and large quantities came through Germany, the total imports being valued at $885,000 in 1910 and $1,210,000 in 1914.

## NAVAL STORES.

The rosin exported from the United States constitutes about two-thirds of the world's trade in that product and amounted to 2,417,950 barrels, valued at $11,217,316, in 1914. For a number of years Germany and the United Kingdom have taken about one-half of this article. The exports of tar, turpentine, and pitch in 1914 were 351,353 barrels, valued at $568,891, of which about 90 per cent went to France and Italy. Compared with other countries, the United States ranks first in the world's trade in spirits of turpentine, exporting about three-fourths of the world's supply. The exports in 1914 were 18,900,704 gallons, valued at $8,095,958. The imports of naval stores are small quantities of tar and pitch of wood and spirits of turpentine, the total value in 1914 being $36,764.

## GUMS.

The imports of india rubber in 1910 were 101,044,681 pounds, valued at $101,078,825; in 1914, 131,995,742 pounds, valued at $71,219,851, of which Brazil and the United Kingdom each supplied

about one-third in 1914. The import value per pound decreased from slightly more than $1 in 1910 to 54 cents in 1914. Compared with other countries, this country exceeds all others in imports of this article. The balata rubber gum imported in 1910 amounted to 399,000 pounds and increased to 1,533,024 pounds in 1914, nearly all of which came from Guiana and Venezuela. The guayule gum came from Mexico, and amounted to 19,749,522 pounds in 1911 and 1,475,804 pounds in 1914. The gutta-joolatong or East India gum came from the Straits Settlements, and amounted to 24,926,571 pounds, valued at $1,155,402, in 1914. The gutta-percha also came from the Straits Settlements, and amounted to 1,846,109 pounds, valued at $323,567, in 1914.

The camphor gum was supplied by Japan, and is of two kinds—crude and refined. In 1914 the imports of crude were 3,476,908 pounds, valued at $929,715, and the refined amounted to 566,106 pounds, valued at $182,790. The chicle gum (used largely for the manufacture of chewing gum) came from British Honduras, Mexico, and by way of Canada, and amounted to 8,040,891 pounds, valued at $3,012,458, in 1914. The chicle gum brought from Canada is a Honduran and Mexican product sent there to dry, as it dries best in a cold country. The drying process reduces the weight about one-half, which makes a saving in the duty. It is on the free list in Canada, but is dutiable in this country at 15 cents per pound in the crude state and 20 cents per pound dried or manufactured. The imports of copal, kauri, and damar gum amounted to 32,693,412 pounds, valued at $3,354,679, in 1914. The gambier or terra japonica gum came from the Straits Settlements and amounted to 14,936,129 pounds, valued at $571,067, in 1914. The gum shellac came from British India and amounted to 16,719,756 pounds, valued at $2,689,269, in 1914.

## MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS.

In 1914 the exports of wood pulp were 26,961,254 pounds, valued at $529,741, and the imports were 1,138,727,195 pounds, valued at $17,023,338. The imports came from Canada and the exports went to Europe, yet those countries were the source of much more than they received. In 1914 the exports of tanning materials were valued at $666,880, while the imports were valued at $4,368,041. The dyewoods and extracts imported were valued at $793,926 in 1914. In 1914 the value of the charcoal exported was $81,997, and the import value was $60,634. About 99 per cent of the cinchona bark (from which quinine is extracted) came through the Netherlands and amounted to 3,648,868 pounds, valued at $464,412, in 1914. The cork wood or cork bark imported in 1851 was valued at a little less than

$20,000, which increased to nearly $4,000,000 in 1914. Portugal and Spain have supplied about 85 per cent since 1910. The vegetable ivory or tagua nuts came from Colombia, Ecuador, and Panama and amounted to 27,135,406 pounds, valued at $881,354, in 1914.

The imports of natural palm leaf were valued at $14,044 in 1914, and the exports of moss were valued at $51,006. The exports of wood alcohol in 1914 were 1,598,776 gallons, valued at $652,486, of which 90 per cent went to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Germany.

## REEXPORTS.

"Foreign exports," or reexports, comprise those articles of foreign origin imported into this country which are subsequently exported without change in their form.

**Farm products.**—During the 14-year period from June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1914, reexports of farm products averaged 12½ million dollars yearly, ranging from 9½ millions in 1909 to 17¾ millions in 1914. In percentage they represent 43 per cent of total foreign exports, 2.1 per cent of total agricultural imports, and 1.3 per cent of domestic agricultural exports.

Coffee, tobacco, hides and skins, and bananas, named in the order of their importance, were the chief articles of reexport for the period named, each averaging over 1 million dollars a year. Coffee averaged 20,675,000 pounds annually, valued at $1,854,000; tobacco, 2,790,000 pounds, valued at $1,413,000; hides and skins, 6,334,000 pounds, valued at $1,333,000; and bananas, $1,280,000. The quantity of bananas is not given prior to 1908.

In 1914 bananas held first place, followed by tobacco, hides and skins, and coffee. Reexports of bananas amounted to 2,255,000 bunches, valued at $2,437,000; tobacco, 2,621,000 pounds, valued at $1,538,000; hides and skins, 6,426,000 pounds, valued at $1,408,000.

**Forest products.**—Exports of foreign forest products for the 14 years averaged 5¼ million dollars annually. They were lowest in 1903, at $2,865,000, and highest in 1910, when they reached $9,802,000. In percentage they amounted to 17.8 per cent of the total foreign exports, 4.5 per cent of the total forest products imported, and 4.7 per cent of domestic forest products exported.

India rubber was the chief article of reexport for the 14-year period, averaging 4,262,000 pounds annually, valued at $3,559,000, and ranging from 2,912,000 pounds in 1903 to 6,493,000 pounds in 1910.

Chicle, the basis of chewing gum, was next in importance, reexports averaging 1,875,000 pounds, valued at $481,000. There were violent fluctuations in the reexports of this product. Thus the year in which

exports were lowest, 586,000 pounds, immediately preceded the high record year of 1913, when 4,897,000 pounds were exported.

Lumber, including boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber, ranked third in importance, averaging 16,811,000 feet, valued at $345,000. There has been a marked decrease in the last three years.

## TRANSPORTATION.

Exports of domestic merchandise for the 14 years 1901–1914 averaged 1,774 million dollars yearly, 88.5 per cent of which was carried in vessels and 11.5 per cent in cars and other land vehicles. Of the domestic exports shipped in vessels, averaging 1,570 million dollars annually, steamships carried 97.2 per cent and sailing vessels 2.8 per cent. American steamships carried 7.3 per cent and foreign 89.9 per cent. American sailing vessels carried 0.6 per cent and foreign 2.2 per cent. American steamships carried 4.8 per cent of this trade in 1901, 9.2 per cent in 1906, and 7.8 per cent in 1914.

There has been a general downward trend in the proportion of sea-borne domestic exports carried by sailing ships, ranging in the case of American ships from 1.2 per cent in 1901 to 0.34 per cent in 1912, and in the case of foreign ships from 4.9 per cent in 1902 to slightly less than 1 per cent in 1914.

Total imports for the 14 fiscal years 1901–1914 average 1,319 million dollars yearly, 93.5 per cent of which came in vessels and 6.5 per cent in cars and other land vehicles. Of the imports arriving by sea, averaging 1,234 million dollars annually, steamships brought 98.1 per cent and sailing ships 1.9 per cent. American steamships carried 11.5 per cent and foreign 86.6 per cent; American sailing vessels carried 0.7 per cent and foreign 1.2 per cent. The proportion brought by American steamships was highest in 1905, amounting to 14.6 per cent, and lowest in 1910, amounting to 9.6 per cent.

The sailing ship has steadily diminished in importance as a carrier in the import trade. Thus the percentage of sea-borne imports arriving in American sailing ships fell from 1.9 per cent in 1901 to 0.32 per cent in 1914, while the proportion carried in foreign sailing ships in 1914 amounted to just one-tenth of the 2.8 per cent carried in 1903.

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